

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For FEBRUARY, 1763.

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WITH

A most accurate and distinct whole Sheet MAP of NORTH AMERICA (laid down and coloured according to the Preliminaries of Peace) FINELY ENGRAVED ON COPPER.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pall-mall Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly Bound or stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.







T H E  
LONDON MAGAZINE,  
For FEBRUARY, 1763.

*The eleventh and last of Lord Walpole's Letters, lately published, gives us a particular Account of the remarkable Change in our Administration in 1710, therefore an Extract from it will, we believe, be entertaining to most of our Readers.*



IS lordship having in his tenth letter given an account of the famous negotiation at Gertruydenberg, proceeds in his 11th letter as follows:

“ My lord,

The abbot Polignac was not, and indeed could not well be mistaken in the reason he gave for breaking off the negotiation. What he said was foreseen and foretold by those that were at all conversant at our court; and consequently the French could not be ignorant of the precarious state of affairs here; they had friends enough to acquaint them with it.

That they would seriously have thought of peace, if nothing of this kind had happened, cannot be certainly affirmed; but suppose them (and there is large room for the supposition) to have been at this time disposed to it, under the apprehension that after their many fruitless chicanes and vain attempts to deceive and divide the allies, there was no way left to save their country, but by a peace; yet, from the instant they had notice of the alterations made here, and such others as were then probable, and soon after actually followed, would not any step of theirs towards it have been grossly impolitic?

They must have been void of common sense (and the French are no fools) if from the apparent advantages with which they might flatter themselves by a change, which was already begun in the English administration, they had not suspended their pacific intentions, and notwithstanding their daily losses, waited to see the events of intrigues that were then visibly carrying on at St. James's: Especially as the queen's aversion to the duchess of Marlborough, and her strong inclinations in favour of another person, were no longer a secret. This misunderstanding between her majesty and her grace was the original source of the political

convulsions in England, and soon after in Europe. I shall give your lordship a sketch of that unhappy anecdote. Her grace's familiar intimacy with the queen from their tender ages, had gained her such an affection and ascendant in her majesty's heart, as to have the absolute direction of her royal will and actions, both public and private, for many years.

At last, by some unaccountable fatality, whether intoxicated by riches or pride, the duchess seemed to grow weary of a constant attendance upon her fond and obedient mistress, and to look upon her high and envied station as a drudgery, rather than a benefit and honour. Surfeited with power and with the royal favour, and for her own ease and relief, she introduced a bedchamber-woman, her near relation, into the same free access to the queen's presence, as she herself had enjoyed; vainly imagining (a surprising thing in one of her understanding, education, and experience at court) that though she frequently neglected her own usual attendance, she might still preserve the same affection and authority with the queen, and depute another to perform the engaging offices of a personal confidence, by which that affection and authority were acquired, and must be maintained; or that she could depend upon her faithful deputy to be content with the troublesome duty of a constant and close waiting, and not lay hold of and improve the obvious advantages of so favourable a situation to her own benefit. The bedchamber-woman had learnt the arts of court; the temptation was too great, the object too glorious and striking to be resisted: She studied and observed her majesty's temper with so much attention and address as to get full possession of her heart, and to leave no room there for a discarded rival. Mr. Harley at that time happened to be secretary of state, who had the same obligation for his high station to lord Marlborough and lord Godolphin, as Mrs. Hill had to the duchess for the queen's favour and confidence.

Mr. Harley was conversant in parliamentary forms and proceedings, and in old records; appeared learned by being mysterious; had no genius for business, but so puzzle and perplex

G. 2

• Mrs. Masham.



it; had great ambition; but no capacity to gratify it, unless by intrigues and the weakness of others: He was also related to Mrs. Hill. Fellow-servants in the same court, with the same views and of the same principles, soon joined in a close intimacy and correspondence. Frequent access to the closet by their offices gave them opportunities to whisper and inculcate such notions into the queen, as they had previously concerted for their own ends, and to the disadvantage of the absent duchess. Her grace's behaviour furnished them with materials for that purpose; she had too long thought herself secure, and shewed no jealousy of the favour bestowed on a person she had raised. The discovery of her substitute's infidelity, when it was too late, hung her into resentments, violent and indiscreet, against one she had raised from nothing, which gave greater offence to the royal mistress, than to the new favourite servant. Her expostulations with the queen herself, when she perceived her credit declining, were more passionate than became a subject towards a sovereign, that had been so bountiful to her and her family. It is said, that enraged at some refusal in the closet, she clapt to the door, when she went out, with such a fury in the queen's face, that the noise echoed through the whole apartment, which served only to increase her majesty's displeasure towards her grace, and to strengthen the hands of her enemies; who, from her impetuosity, daily gained more favour, and grew more sanguine and enterprising. The duke of Marlborough and earl Godolphin's inseparable connection with the duchess, and their grateful attachment to her person, by obligations as well as alliance, was such an impediment in the way of the new projector, that he found it absolutely necessary to discontent and disgrace them, in order to compass his aspiring views. To attack and displace two such great men, fortified with such innumerable friends and universal fame, by their long and faithful services to their queen and country, and indeed for the liberties of Europe, was a bold undertaking. However it must be attempted; his new system of power could not be carried on, nor could he prevent his own downfall without it.

He depended upon Mrs. Masham's credit at court, and she upon his crafty counsels: Thus associated, they resolved to lay siege to the administration; they broke ground at first covertly and with caution, and worked, as it were, by sap, to undermine gradually the queen's good opinion of those who had conducted her affairs with great glory and success. Her majesty's dislike to the duchess was masked with great dissimulation for some time, with respect to the government, as if no change of the ministry and measures was intended by it; but the new confederacy soon persuaded her to nominate, as of her own mere motion, such persons to vacant employments, as were no friends to the ministers,

without their advice or participation, knowing that it must create a heart-burning in those who used to recommend to places; which is the test of credit at court; and knowing also, how to make a proper advantage of the uneasiness shewn at her majesty's taking upon her to act by her own authority, and to be (for that was the cant word) truly queen; although she was no more queen than before; nor was there any other difference, than that the power in disposal of offices was, with her majesty's affection, transferred from the duchess of Marlborough to Mrs. Masham.

Such visible evidence of a new bias and growing influence at court, and the daily mortifications which the wise treasurer and the brave general met with, by the prevailing credit of those who had no reputation or merit, made it impossible for them to sit in council with a secretary of state whom they found constantly engaged in dark and dangerous intrigues against them. The opposition grew so great, that to act in confidence with him was irreconcilable to common prudence; and to renew a good understanding between them, considering how wide the breach now was, and the circumstances of it, exceeded all reasonable expectation.

The contest for power became serious and public: Harley, thinking it neither seasonable nor safe to stand it out, as the parliament and nation were then disposed, and apprehending some attack upon the new favourite lady, was obliged to retire from court, with the chief of his faction, not without hopes of returning with superior force.

They had left a true and powerful friend behind them, with whom they continued to concert their dangerous designs in secret. They were not idle in their retirement; they formed a coalition with the Tories, and the professed enemies of the government: popular discontents on various pretences were fomented underhand; at last the impeachment, by the commons, of a seditious preacher of doctrines which tended to subvert the principles of the revolution and the protestant succession; and the lenity of his punishment, by the judgment of the lords, supposed to proceed from the queen's private inclination and influence, raised a ferment and outcry in the whole nation, as if religion and the established church were in danger. Addresses were procured from several parts of the kingdom, with intimation of hopes that the parliament would be dissolved, and with assurances of choosing, at a new election, such as should be faithful to the crown, and zealous for the church.

Matters began now to ripen, and to be sufficiently prepared to shew publickly a new influence at court, and an intention to alter the administration.

The queen wrote to the duke of Marlborough, without any previous notice to his



grace, to give Mr. Hill, a young officer, a vacant regiment, over the heads of many others of higher rank and long service: He had no other merit than that of being brother to the new favourite, who was known to be in a league with Harley to discredit his grace.

The duke of Shrewsbury's principles, after he had been at Rome and married an Italian lady, were doubtful and suspected: He left the whigs in every vote at Dr. Sacheverell's trial, and was suddenly made lord chamberlain.

The queen by a letter acquainted lord Godolphin with her intentions; but she gave him grace the staff before she could receive an answer from his lordship.

The earl of Sunderland was removed from being secretary of state. The duke of Marlborough represented to the queen, in a very moving letter, the bad consequences which the disgrace of his son-in-law might bring upon the affairs of Europe, but to no purpose. That near relation to his grace was the chief motive for his lordship's removal. It was made an article in the Paris gazette, with a particular remark, that he was the duke's son-in-law. At the same time the feuds and contests between the two parties were displayed in other French newspapers with an air of triumph. In the heat of these civil commotions in England, the French suddenly broke off the negotiations at Gertruydenberg, and I dare say your lordship does not wonder at it, nor at their doing it with so much insolence and haughtiness, as if they had gained a victory. They seemed not at all affected with the progress the allies had made toward the frontiers of France, by the taking of Douay, Bethune, and Aire; nor with the desperate condition of Philip's affairs, by the battles of Almenara and Saragossa. Our divisions, and the benefits they looked for from them, were objects of greater moment, employed their thoughts with pleasure, and made their own misfortunes sit easy upon them. Far from abandoning the duke of Anjou, which in his distressed situation must have secured to king Charles the possession of Spain, they sent him new succours, and the duke of Vendôme, the best general they had, to command his army.

Their spirits were elated with the hopes they constantly received from their friends in England of their gaining ground there; and their hopes were soon fully answered.

Earl Godolphin had shewn such a particular affection and zeal for her majesty, that he studied to possess all people with a personal respect for her. He had discharged the great office of lord high treasurer, and supported the public credit, in a disinterested manner with great honour for many years and he

was dismissed from that station the very day after the queen had expressed to him her desire that he would continue in her service.

[The rest in our next.]

### A second Theatrical Disturbance. (See our last, p. 7.)

THE undermentioned printed bill was given away on Thursday the 24th instant and in consequence of it the audience at Covent-garden play-house would not suffer the opera of Artaxerxes to begin, until Mr. Beard came upon the stage and gave them a categorical answer, Yes or No, concerning half-prices. From six in the evening until past-nine, there were several messages and speeches passed, but none that the audience thought satisfactory; one gentleman in the pit declared, that the actors ought to submit in this to the town, more especially as they had a precedent in Mr. Garrick, the greatest theatrical genius.

For want of this point being determined, at about half an hour past nine, the audience grew so exasperated, that the benches of the second gallery, the fore part of it, the seats in the boxes, the glasses, and every thing else that could be come at, were pulled to pieces.

The stage was crowded with the audience, that left the boxes and pit.

The damages done will amount to some hundred pounds, and several of the people belonging to the house were very much hurt.

### To the Frequenters of the Theatres.

Gentlemen,  
IN defiance of the regulation which your resolution and steadiness lately established at Drury-Lane theatre, and in which it was universally understood, that the managers of the other theatre had fully acquiesced, there appeared this day advertised, the opera of Artaxerxes, with this remarkable notice, viz. "Nothing under the full price can be taken." It now therefore behoves you, gentlemen, to enforce your decisions, and convince the directors of Covent Garden play-house, that a point once determined by the tribunal of the public, must and shall for ever remain a law, subject to no alterations but by their own authority.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Feb. 23, 1763. Your humble servant,  
An enemy to imposition."

And on the 25th the following advertisement appeared from the managers of the said theatre:

Feb. 25, 1763.  
"Whereas a very unjustifiable disturbance  
happened

April 13, 1710. June 14, 1710. July 20, 1710. Burnet. Aug. 3, 1710.



happened last night at this theatre; the managers think it incumbent upon them to acquaint the public, that when the opera of Artaxerxes was in rehearsal, it was determined that no expence should be spared to render the performance as elegant as the nature of so peculiar an entertainment would admit—this design occasioned so considerable an increase of the nightly charge, as was thought by many disinterested persons, would justify additional prices, but, to avoid giving the least umbrage, and in gratitude for the public indulgence on other occasions, no such advantage was attempted—when it is known, that the extraordinary nightly expence attending this performance, amounts to upwards of fifty pounds, it is humbly apprehended, no persons of justice and candour, will think the full price an exorbitant gratification for such unusual disbursements. The managers, therefore, flatter themselves, that a resolution to oppose the arbitrary and illegal demands of a particular set of persons (contrary to the general sense of the audience) will not be deemed arrogant or unreasonable, especially when those demands are enforced by means subversive of private property, and in violation of that decorum which is due to all public assemblies."

*Receipts for preparing and compounding the principal Medicines made Use of by the late Mr. Ward. Extracted from the Pamphlet just published by J. Page, Esq; the Profits of which he has given to two public Charities, the Asylum and the Magdalen House.*

Method of preparing Antimony, for the PILL and D R O P.

**P**ROVIDE yourself with an earthen unglazed pan, that will hold three or four quarts; set it on a naked fire, and have in readiness, of the finest and purest crude Antimony, as much as you please; (that which appears in long shining needles, and is the easiest powdered, is the best; being most free from metallic, or other heterogeneous bodies) powder it indifferently fine; put ten or twelve ounces into your pan, stirring it continually with an iron spatula, and increasing your fire till it sends forth white fumes, and a flame like burning brimstone: Continue that degree of fire, continually stirring, till it burns or fumes no more; but is become a grey or ash-coloured powder. If it should melt, and run into lumps, in the beginning of your operation, you must take it out of your pan, and pound it again; putting it in again, and stirring as before, till it be thoroughly calcined. Then put in four ounces more of your crude matter; proceeding as before, and continuing so to do,

till you have as much as you desire. By this method you will calcine your Antimony with much less labour and time, than in doing it all together, as is usual: For, by putting your crude Antimony to your calcined, its melting will be prevented, and the Fumes will fly off much sooner.

[N. B. It must be done in a chimney; otherwise the fumes will be hurtful to the operator.]

Take a clean crucible, which will hold about a quart; put into it about two pounds of your calcined Antimony; set it in a melting furnace, and make a gradual fire under it; put coals nearly to the top of your crucible; keep it in a moderate fusion, sometimes stirring it about with an iron rod; care must be taken that your fire be not too violent, while your matter is in fusion; or it will liquefy to such a degree, and render it so subtle, that it will all run through the pores of your crucible, into your ash-hole; not leaving one single drop, or grain behind.

When you find your matter, which adheres to your rod, transparent and bright (which it will be, in about half an hour after it is in fusion, if you have kept a proper degree of fire) have, in readiness, a smooth marble stone, well dried, and heated as hot as you can bear your hand upon it; for fear your hot matter should break it. [It will be proper to have an iron curb round your marble, to rise half or three quarters of an inch above its surface, to prevent your matter from running off.] Pour your vitrified matter upon your stone; and if you have any more of your calcined matter, put your crucible again into the fire; put in more, and proceed as before. If your crucible is good, and your fire moderately governed, you may use the same crucible five or six times; as I, myself, have frequently done.

Thus have you a fair and pure glass of Antimony, of a light-red colour.

I have observed, that keeping the crucible covered, during the time of its fusion, both hinders the vitrification, and makes the glass less pure, by preventing the remaining combustible parts of the Antimony from flying off.

The PILL and DROP are made as follows.

**T**AKE, of the aforesaid Glass of Antimony, as much as you please; pound it in a clean iron mortar, and sift it through a fine lawn sieve; then grind, or levigate it, on a smooth marble stone, to an impalpable powder. Take also Dragon's Blood, dried and powdered. To four ounces of your levigated glass, put one ounce of this Dragon's Blood; grind them very well together; and with good sack, or rich mountain wine, make into a mass for pills, of about one grain



and half each, which is a full dose for a man or woman.

The Drop, so called, is made by putting about half an ounce of your levigated glass of Antimony, into a quart of the richest malaga mountain, or sack. Shake them well together, and let them stand two or three days to settle, and grow clear. Then pour it off gently, to be quite fine.

The full dose (half an ounce) is for a man, or woman: But best to begin with the half or two thirds; according to age or strength of constitution.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

Common glass of Antimony, as sold at the shops, though reckoned a very rough medicine, is, I find, prescribed in dispensaries from two to eight grains: Therefore I shall make the following observations upon it.

First, As I have made large quantities of glass of Antimony, for Mr. Ward; so I find a very essential difference between what I made by the foregoing process, and what I have bought in the shops: Mine being of a brighter red, much softer, and not so harsh and gritty in the pulverisation, and levigation: Whence I imagine, that the glass of Antimony imported, is not prepared from pure Antimony, or not genuinely prepared.

Secondly, I apprehend that, where it has been prescribed, and given inwardly, it has only been powdered and sifted; whereby it is not reduced to the hundredth part of the fineness to which it is brought by the aforesaid levigation, if duly performed. It is well known to the learned in chemistry, that, by trituration\*, several rough bodies may be rendered soft and smooth: Corrosive Mercury, by repeated operations, is changed from a violent poison, to a safe medicine, frequently prescribed, even for children. I have found, by experience, that the pill and drop is a safe and very efficacious medicine, when prepared, as before directed.

I must farther observe, that, by grinding and incorporating the vitrified Antimony with the Dragon's Blood, which is a balsamic gum, the medicine is rendered still more soft and smooth.

Attested December 1, 1762, by me,

JOHN WHITE.

The editor then proceeds to give us a few observations on the good effects of these medicines, and the opposition they at first met with, after which he favours us with the following useful remarks on their virtues, and the cautions necessary to be observed under them.

The drop, so called, (though not with strict propriety, as appears from the manner of preparing it) has been usually given in disorders occasioned by foul stomachs, and indigestion. It generally operates as an

emetick, as it did with me; yet, sometimes it moves both ways; as does the pill. They both make the patient sick, very much like sea-sickness, for a short time before the discharge, if upwards, and the stomach be loaded with a great quantity of very foul matter; but not otherwise. If the stomach be thus foul, the putting the matter into motion must occasion sickness, in proportion to its quantity, and quality; but it came from me, and I have seen it do the same in others, with more ease, and less straining than is occasioned by the emeticks usually given.

With this medicine it is not necessary to drink large quantities, to gorge the stomach. Half a pint of warm water, or thin gruel, when the sickness comes on, may generally suffice. When that is come away, and the retching over, for that time; Half a pint more may be taken; going on thus, till the sickness returns no more.

I have taken about three of these emetick drops, treating them in the manner above described; and do not remember that any of them worked more than six times; not always so often; yet they may work oftener, where the peccant matter, to be brought away, is more abundant.

The full dose, in which it will be made up and sold, is for a man, or woman.

For young persons, it must be proportioned to the respective age and strength of each individual. Even full-grown people, if of weakly Constitutions, may abate of the full quantity, for the first time, at least.

The editor then adds, that he thinks himself obliged to inform the publick, that the book, left him by the late Mr. Ward, (supposed to contain full and clear receipts for preparing all the medicines he made use of) does not, upon examination, fully answer that end.

What the omissions and inaccuracies are to be imputed to, he says, he is not able to determine. All he knows is, that some few receipts are not yet found in this book; and some alterations, if not mistakes, appear in the entry of others. However, by the help of the chemists employed by Mr. Ward, and other information, he has been enabled to get those defects supplied and rectified, to his satisfaction.

It must be confessed, (he says) that the receipts for preparing the two original medicines, viz. the pill and drop, are as yet nowhere discovered in the Book: But that Mr. Ward has owned to him, that the principal ingredient in them is Antimony, prepared in a particular manner: Every circumstance attending their operation, he is also told, confirms it; and Mr. White, † (persuaded that glass of Antimony, prepared by him, for

\* See Quincy's Dispensatory, on Trituration, Page 10, 11. Ed. 1736.

† Mr. White is the ingenious Chemist, who carried on the Great Nitriol Works, at Twickenham, for Mr. Ward; and was employed by him in other Chemical Preparations.



for Mr. Ward, was the essential ingredient made use of in these medicines; affords him, that he has long made and administered them in his family, &c. and upon a comparison as well of their operation, as analisation, he found them, at that time, to answer exactly to those made by Mr. Ward.

For these reasons, and others which he forbears to mention, he has no doubt that the above receipts point out the genuine and best manner of preparing the pill and drop.

The true and genuine method of preparing the WHITE DROP.

**POUND** and braise fourteen pounds of the cleaneft copperas into a rough powder; then dry it with a very gentle heat, spreading it thin till it becomes a dry and subtile powder, to appearance like quick lime, only much whiter. [Care must be taken at the beginning of the drying, that the heat be very moderate, otherwise it will melt, and shut up the pores of the copperas, and greatly injure your future operation.]

When your copperas is thus become dry and subtile, which may be done in about six or seven days, weigh it, and take an equal quantity of good and clean rough nitre, or saltpetre, which let also be tolerably dry. Pound your nitre and dried copperas together, and sift them through an indifferently fine hair sieve, and then put them into a large glass retort, coated at the bottom, and set it in a sand furnace: Let not your retort be above an inch from the bottom, and raise of your sand pan: Fix on a very large receiver, and lute it; but leave a small vent-hole in the joint, by sticking in the point of a small skewer, to let out the wind (which will issue from the matter, at the first making of your fire) by drawing it out, and pushing it in, as you shall see occasion, to prevent your retort or receiver's bursting. Make a gentle fire for the first three hours; then increase it gradually for three or four hours longer, till your iron pan be red at bottom; continue your fire for about thirty hours; then let it out, and when all is cool, you will have a most powerful aqua fortis. Put it into a Bottle, and stop it close; let it stand six or eight days (the longer the better) to digest itself.

Put this aqua fortis into a glass retort, let it be about half, or two thirds full; set it in your sand-heat, and fix on a receiver, which need not be very large: Make an indifferent fire, till all your aqua fortis is come over into your receiver, leaving behind only a brown reddish earth, which was forced over by the violence of the fire in the first distillation. Thus you have a most strong and pure aqua fortis.

[As I have never been able to procure any aqua fortis, proper for making the said drops, but what I made myself, I have here set down a true and full process for making it.]

Take of your rectified aqua fortis as much as you please; put it into a large bolt-head, with a long neck, but not above a quarter full. Then take of the purest and finest volatile sal ammoniac, in which there is not the least acid salt, or lime.

[As I have usually bought this volatile salt ready made, and doubt not but it may be had pure and genuine at apothecaries halls, I have omitted here setting down the process for making it; having bought it of Mr. Godfrey, Chemist.]

To sixteen ounces of the aforesaid aqua fortis, in your bolt-head, take seven ounces of the said volatile sal ammoniac; and, by half an ounce at a time, put it into your bolt-head, to your aqua fortis, immediately stopping the mouth of your bolt-head, till the fermentation is over; yet not so close but to leave some small vent, for fear the wind, caused by the violent fermentation, should burst your glass. When all your sal ammoniac is in, let it stand two or three hours, till the fumes are settled.

[N. B. This is the right and exact proportion; if your operations in making your aqua fortis are rightly performed, and your volatile sal ammoniac be good and pure.]

Now put it into a smaller bolt-head, half full, and set it in a moderate sand-heat; when it is warm, put in four ounces of the finest quicksilver to each pound (of sixteen ounces) of your solution; and let it stand, in that heat, till all the quicksilver is dissolved. Increase your fire a little, and put in a small quantity more of quicksilver, till it begins to dissolve, by gentle additions, as much as it will. When it will dissolve no more, take it out of the bolt-head, put it into an open glass vessel, or a large white stone bowl, and let it stand in a large glass body in the middle. Set it in a moderate sand-heat, and let it evaporate till a pellicle of skin comes over the top of it. Then take it from the fire, and set it in a cool place to congeal. I observe, there must be taken, that your heat be not too great in your evaporation, nor continued too long, or it would congeal, and mix the corrosive oil (which is to be poured off after its congealment) with the fine pure salt, and quite spoil the medicine. [See to it.]

There will remain, uncongealed, a heavy liquor, or oil, which pour off, and let it drain, until no more will run or drop from it. Take the remaining salt, put it into a glass body, and to each pound (sixteen ounces) put three pounds of the finest Rose-Water, stopping the mouth of your body, by tying over it a piece of doubled brown paper. Set it again in your sand-heat, make an indifferently hot fire, till all your salt is dissolved; which is usually done in 24 hours.

Thus the White Drop is prepared.

OBSER.



## OBSERVATION.

This medicine, thus rendered extremely mild, cannot possibly be accounted dangerous, seeing that, in the dose of two drops, usually taken in 24 hours, the quantity of mercury does not amount to half a grain.

Attested Dec. 1, 1762, by me,

JOHN WHITE.

To this Mr. Page adds, that this White Drop was wholly and constantly prepared by Mr. White for Mr. Ward. That, as to himself, being neither chemist nor physician, he does not pretend to say any thing as to the nature of this excellent antiseptic medicine; and, therefore, shall confine himself merely to its effects; which, under his eye, have been very extraordinary, in the several stages of that distemper, and even where the patients have been supposed to derive their disorders from their parents.

That this being the case, and as he is thoroughly convinced that these drops are a most excellent, perhaps the greatest known antiseptic, and best purifier of the blood; so he cannot help flattering himself with a hope, that they would be a great preservative against that fatal distemper, which destroys in a year so many of our brave seamen; and often occasions national losses and disappointments in the most important undertakings.

Let Mr. WARD'S SWEATING POWDER,  
No. I. according to his Book.

TAKE ipecacuanha, liquorice, and opium, each one ounce. Nitre and vitriolated tartar, each four ounces. Fulminate.

Beat them in a mortar with the opium; sift through a fine sieve to the ipecacuanha and liquorice: Mix well by sifting.

The dose from twenty to forty grains.

It appears, at first view, that Mr. Ward must have made a mistake in ordering nitre and vitriolated tartar to be fulminated together: For vitriolated tartar will not fulminate with nitre: Wherefore I apprehend that the manner in which these ingredients are to be prepared, must necessarily be as follows, viz.

Take four ounces of refined nitre, and the same quantity of vitriolated tartar. Rub them together, in a mortar, into a powder. Take a crucible, (not of the blue sort) set it in the fire; and when it begins to be red, put in about half of your nitre and tartar; stirring it about with an iron rod: There will arise red flames; which take care to avoid, for they are noxious. When the red flames cease, put in the remainder of your tartar, stirring it as before, till no more flames arise. Then pour it out into an iron mortar; and, when cool, put to it opium, ipecacuanha, and liquorice powder, of each one ounce: Pound and sift them through a fine sieve; then mix them well together.

N. B. The ipecacuanha must be pickled of  
Feb. 1763.

such a sort as will break easily; and not of the tough woody sort.

After these powders are thus prepared, they should be spread thin upon white stone dishes, and set in a cool place, for about two days; mixing them very well together, and spreading them again, twice a day: Then dry them before the fire, or some gentle heat.

JOHN WHITE.

## SWEATING POWDERS, No. II.

TAKE common tartar, and refined Nitre, each one pound; fulminate them together in a crucible, or iron pot; which will reduce them to about fifteen ounces, after the fulmination. To these add of white hellebore, and liquorice powder, each six ounces; of opium five ounces. Powder all these together, and sift them through a fine down sieve.

Dose, from twenty-five to fifty grains.

For, it is to be observed, that Mr. Ward advised such of his patients, as had never taken any of his sweats, to begin with half a paper only, (containing the full dose) and to increase the quantity, or not, according to its operation, or the age and strength of the patient.

Mr. Ward's sweating Powders, from what I have seen and felt, are, in my opinion, the most excellent of all sweats, for removing rheumatic and other pains, occasioned by obstructions.

They generally raise plentiful sweats; the patient drinking moderately, now and then, something warm. They do not fatigue the body, nor exhaust the spirits. Instead of being useless, as is commonly the case in a sweat, all those who can bear opiates, find themselves comfortably at ease, during the sweat. Those, with whom opiates do not perfectly agree, need not be afraid of the first of these. Great: For though I cannot bear even Venice treacle, or diacodium, on account of their narcotic quality, yet I have taken these powders, without finding that inconvenience. This, I am told, is to be attributed to the correcting ingredients, and the manner of preparing and compounding them. Whether those, who have informed me, reason justly or not, is not my province to determine: But the fact, in regard to myself, is strictly true.

Mr. Ward always advised those who took these, and all sweats, to put themselves rather between blankets than sheets; which I have experienced to be the most agreeable way, notwithstanding a little prejudice against trying the experiment.

The former of these receipts is taken from Mr. Ward's book; and I do believe it to be his first manner of making them, and what he continued to give for some years: For I remember his telling me (when I related to him the sensations I felt during their



their operation) that there was opium and ipecacuanha in them.

Yet I am of opinion that Mr. Ward has, in some degree, departed from his first manner; and made them according to the latter receipt: For I am credibly informed, that they have been so made, and sold, since his death; excepting in the quantity of opium; of which there are three eighths less in this receipt, than was put into the powders so made and sold. This alteration is made, upon hearing, that those, who took them, complained of the effects of so large a quantity of opium. However, I believe that both are very good, with this abatement of that ingredient in the latter: Therefore, care will be taken that both these sweats be prepared, and sold: Whereby the trial may be made, and the preference given to that which shall be found most agreeable to each respective constitution.

The first of these powders seems to be most proper for those who have not been used to take opiates, or have found them to disagree: (as they, in general, do with me) and the latter for such, with whom they are known to agree: For there still remains (notwithstanding the beforementioned abatement) a larger quantity of opium in the latter, than in the former of these two receipts.

By way of experiment, I prevailed on a person to take one of the latter sweats, charged with the full quantity of opium; (that is, three eighths more than in the above receipt) and he told me that it affected his head very much.

At a proper interval he took one of those, according to the first receipt; and assured me that both sweated him very well; but the former much more agreeably than the latter.

Paste for the FISTULA, &c.

TAKE a pound of alicampagne root; three pounds of fennil seeds, and one pound of black pepper. Pound these separately, and sift them through a fine sieve. Take two pounds of good honey, and two pounds of powder sugar; melt the honey and the sugar together, over a gentle fire, scumming them continually, till they become bright as amber. When they are cool, mix and knead them into your powder, in the form of a soft paste.

This paste has been found to be a specific remedy for the fistula, Piles, &c.

The dose is the size of a nutmeg, morning, night, and noon, drinking a glass of water or white wine after it.

Attested by me,

F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

N. B. The receipt for making this paste stands entered in Mr. Ward's book, in some respects different from that I have given from Mr. D'Osterman: For, in the former, there is double the quantity of alicampagne, to what there is in the latter. The book likewise directs clarified honey alone; whereas the

above receipt orders honey and sugar, equal quantities, clarified together.

I suppose, therefore, that Mr. Ward entered his receipt some time ago, and mistook the quantity of alicampagne: For I am assured and convinced, that Mr. D'Osterman always prepared this paste for him, in the manner he sold it; that Mr. Ward never sold any but of Mr. D'Osterman's preparing; and Mr. D'Osterman affirms he never put a greater quantity of alicampagne into this paste, than is mentioned in this receipt, signed by him; and that the addition of the sugar was made, in order to preserve the paste from turning mouldy; as it is, otherwise, apt to do.

#### LIQUID SWEAT.

TAKE a gallon of good spirits of wine, and half a gallon of good white wine. Put them into a strong bottle, and add half a pound of good saffron; four ounces of good cinnamon; two ounces of salt of tartar; and one ounce of good opium, cut into small bits. Stop the bottle close, and set it within the air of the fire, eight days; shaking it three or four times a day. Filter it through filtering paper.

The dose is from thirty to sixty drops, in a glass of good white wine.

Attested by me,  
F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

I have not yet found this sweat, precisely entered in Mr. Ward's book: But as he is known to have sold many, and as I am thoroughly satisfied that Mr. D'Osterman always prepared them for him, in the manner above-mentioned; I have thought it right to give this receipt to the public, as one worthy of notice.

#### DROPSY PURGING POWDER,

from Mr. Ward's book.

JALAP,

Cream of Tartar,

Florentine Iris.

Each four ounces.

Make them into a fine powder separately, and mix them well.

#### DROPSY PURGING POWDER,

As prepared by Mr. D'Osterman for Mr. Ward.

TAKE a pound of jalap, in powder; a pound of cream of tartar, and an ounce of bole armenic, in fine powder. Mix them well together.

The dose is from thirty to forty grains in broth, or warm beer, two or three days together; or oftner, if necessary.

This remedy seldom fails in the watery, windy dropsy; provided the patient has been tapped.

Attested by me,

F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

Though the above receipts so nearly agree yet as the ingredients differ in some respects I have given both. The first is taken from Mr. Ward's book. The second is vouched for by Mr. D'Osterman, to be the same he prepared for Mr. Ward; and he assures me that



powder, thus prepared, was what Mr. Ward gave, with great success, in dropical cases.

I am informed, by a person skilful in pharmacy, that the latter is the softer, and smoother medicine. For which reason, and the assurance given me by Mr. D'Osternan, that Mr. Ward dispensed it, chiefly, of late years at least; I make no scruple of preferring it.

Essence for the head-ach, &c. from Mr. Ward's book.

SPIRITS of wine four ounces, camphor two ounces, volatile spirit of camphor two ounces; mix well, and apply with the hand.

Essence for the head-ach, &c. as prepared by Mr. D'Osternan, for Mr. Ward.

TAKE two pounds of true French spirits of wine: Put them into a large strong bottle; and add two ounces of rock allum, in very fine powder; four ounces of camphor, cut very small; half an ounce of essence of lemon; and four ounces of the strongest volatile spirit of sal ammoniac. Stop the bottle quite close, and shake it three or four times a day, for five or six days.

The method of using it, is to rub the hand with a little of it, and hold it hard upon the part affected, until it is dry. If the pain is not quite relieved, repeat it twice or three times.

Attested by me,

F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

The first of these receipts is taken from Mr. Ward's book; and, I suppose it to be very good one: Yet, I give the preference to the last, signed by Mr. D'Osternan; who assures me, that the essence, long used by Mr. Ward to remove pains in the head, side, &c. by outward application, was prepared and delivered by him, from time to time, to Mr. Ward, at a certain price.

I am of opinion that Mr. Ward never sold of this essence; nor would he ever give of it even to me: But he once cured of the head-ach with it; and afterwards told me that he had entirely removed a pain long settled in the upper joint of his majesty's thumb; when many other remedies had been tried, without effect: And in the same manner as he cured my head-ach.

That there are a great many more receipts, of various kinds, contained in the said book, I acknowledge; yet, I have thought it best to the publick, to confine myself, at present, to such as are justly esteemed principal, most efficacious, the most known, and understood.

Having said this, I proceed to put down the prices at which these medicines are intended to be sold, viz. l. s. d.

Red Pill, six in a box } 0 0 6  
Emetic sack drop, half an ounce, in a bottle } 0 0 6  
Sweating powders, No. I. forty grains } 0 0 3  
Sweating powders, No. II. fifty grains } 0 0 3  
Fistula paste, a pound } 0 2 6  
Liquid sweat, half an ounce, about five doses } 0 1 0  
Dropsey purging powders, six in a parcel } 0 0 6  
Essence for the head-ach, &c. half an ounce } 0 1 0

The difference, in price, between what the above medicines were sold for, and that at which they will now be sold, is undoubtedly great; and yet, there still remains a considerable difference between the expences of making them, and the prices now put upon them: But when it is considered that a profit must be made, to pay those who are to have the trouble of selling them; and a person who must be employed to carry them from the makers to the venders, and keep an account with each: What a vast number must be sold, at such low rates, to raise a sum sufficient to answer these, and perhaps, other necessary contingent charges: And that the surplus, after discharging these expences, will, under certain limitations, be equally divided between two charitable foundations (the Asylum and Magdalen): When all this is, I say, considered; no dissatisfaction can, I think, arise upon account of price. Neither can I suppose, that any prudent, or well-disposed person can, or will be inclined to buy these medicines of any new makers of them, though offered at a lower price, when he considers that those, who have been long practised in preparing medicines of this kind, are most likely to do it in the best manner.

#### A P P E N D I X.

Rules necessary to be observed in taking the several Medicines of the late Mr. Ward, now made public.

WHITE DROP, for the Scurvy, &c.

TAKE two drops, in a small glass of water, in the morning fasting, or at night, going to rest, for two or three days together.

Then forbear as many days as you took them, and proceed as before till the bottle is finished.

They seldom work visibly, excepting that in some constitutions, they occasion one or two motions.

#### R E D P I L L.

BRUISE the pill, and take it in a spoonful of any small liquid, on an empty stomach. It sometimes works upwards, sometimes downwards, according to the nature and seat of the disorder: In which cases it is proper to drink a small quantity of balm or sage tea, &c. between each motion: And, if it sweats, as it sometimes does, keep yourself warm, and encourage it by drinking as above.

The



The day you take it, avoid milk, greens, and fruit.

It has been experienced with great success in cases where the stomach or bowels are foul, or the passages obstructed; and particularly in inveterate rheumatic disorders.

#### The Emetic, or Sack Drop.

This drop is a vomit.

WHEN the sickness comes on, drink about half a pint of warm water, or thin water-gruel; and continue to do so every time it works.

It has been found to cleanse the stomach more effectually than the vomits usually given; and that without occasioning uncommon reachings.

The bottle is a full dose for a man or woman; which must be lessened according to the age and strength of the Patient.

#### SWEATING POWDERS for the Rheumatism, &c.

BOTH Sorts of these powders are to be taken in any Liquid, going to bed, between the blankets, and drinking moderately, now and then, something warm; such as white-wine whey, balm tea, &c. The sweating is not to be checked, but encouraged, by lying still, and keeping warm.

At first taking, it may be proper to begin with half a dose; increasing it gradually as occasion may require.

If half the quantity does not raise a proper sweat; then take, the next night, three quarters, or the whole dose; and repeat it, every other night, at discretion; and for as long a time as shall be found necessary; or as they agree with the constitution.

In stubborn rheumatic cases, and other settled pains in the limbs, the red pill has been found to answer better than these powders.

N. B. It is to be observed, that the quantity of opium is somewhat less in the powder No. I. than in No. II.

#### PASTE for the Piles, &c.

TAKE the size of a nutmeg twice or three times a day, drinking a glass of water, or wine and water after it.

#### LIQUID SWEAT.

THIS is found, by experience, to be an excellent remedy for rheumatic pains; and sometimes to answer better than the powders.

The patient must lie between the blankets, and encourage the sweat by drinking now and then something warm; taking care not to catch cold, by going out too soon after it. The dose is from forty to sixty drops, in a glass of good white-wine.

#### DROPSY POWDER.

THE dose is from thirty to forty grains, to be taken in broth, or warm beer, two or three days together; and longer, if necessary.

They must be repeated, at proper intervals, as the case may require.

#### ESSENCE for the Head-Ach and pain.

GENTLY rub a little of it upon the palm of the hand, and apply it to the part affected; holding it there till it is dry. Repeat it two or three times, if the pain is not sooner relieved.

N. B. The Sweating Powder, No. II. when compounded as ordered in page 19 and so, must be spread thin upon white stone dishes, &c. as directed for the sweating powders, No. I.

In an advertisement annexed to these receipts, we are informed that Sir John Fielding and Mr. Dingley are to have the direction of all advertisements, &c. relating to the sale of the above Medicines.

#### Receipt for a sovereign Cosmetic.

MR. Homberg (chemist to the Fr. king.) having tried in vain, by distilling human excrement a great many different ways, to obtain from it a clear oil without any bad smell (by which he was told mercury might be fixed into pure silver) resolved to employ fermentations, the effect whereof is to change the disposition of the principles of mixts. With this view he dried some excrement in the water-bath, and, having pulverized it, poured thereon six times its weight of phlegm that had been separated from it by distillation and put the whole into a large glass cucurbit, covered with an inverted vessel that fitted exactly into it, and was close luted. This vessel he set in a balneum marie for six weeks, keeping up such a gentle heat as would not burn one's hand; after which he uncovered the cucurbit, and having fitted thereto a head and a receiver, distilled off all the aqueous mixture in the balneum marie with a very gentle heat. It had now lost almost all its bad smell, which was changed into a faint one. It came over somewhat turbid, whereas it was very clear when put into the cucurbit. Mr. Homberg found this water to have a cosmetic virtue. He gave some of it to persons whose complexion, neck, and arms were quite spoiled, being turned brown, dry, rough, and like a goatskin: They washed with it once a day, and, by continuing the use of this water, their skin became very soft and white.

IN the ancient Map of North America, which is more distinct and correct than any hitherto published, that part which before the war indisputably belonged to Great Britain, is coloured red; that part which was possessed or pretended to, by the French, but by the late treaty yielded to us, is coloured green; that part which the French have still a title to, if Spain pleases to allow them any title, is coloured blue; and that part which indisputably belonged to Spain, but is now yielded to us, is coloured yellow.



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## The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

*The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 3, 1761, being the first Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 14.*

**D**ECEMBER the 14th, it was ordered that leave be given to bring in a bill to explain, amend, and reduce into one act of parliament, the several laws then in being, relating to the raising and training the militia, within that part of Great-Britain, called England; and that the Lord Strange, Sir John Turner, Sir John Philipps, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Secretary at War, Mr. Attorney General, and Mr. Forrester, do prepare, and bring in the same. Next day the bill was presented to the house by the Lord Strange, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. On the 1st of February it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, for the Friday following; and a motion was made, that the clerks of the peace of the several counties, ridings, and divisions, in England and Wales, should forthwith transmit to the clerk of the house, accounts of all qualifications left with, and registered by them, of deputy lieutenants, and of officers serving in the militia, distinguishing each officer's name, the date and rank of his commission, and the nature of the qualification; but as this might have occasioned a number of vexatious prosecutions against gentlemen who had served their country, and could be attended with no present public benefit; upon the question's being put, it passed in the negative.

Upon Friday the 5th of February, the house, according to the said order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the said bill, as it did again on the 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22d, and 25th, on which last day, as soon as Mr. Speaker had resumed the chair, Mr. Bacon reported, that the committee had gone through the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the house would be pleased to receive the same; whereupon it was ordered, that the report should be received on March the 1st; on which day Mr. Secretary at war presented to the house, pursuant to an order of the house of the 8th, a paper,

intituled, establishment of the several regiments and battalions of embodied militia, for the counties in South Britain, from the 24th of September, 1761; which paper was ordered to lie on the table, for the perusal of the members, and, soon after, Mr. Bacon made the report from the committee upon the said bill, which report was ordered to be taken into further consideration on the 8th, and it was also ordered, that such a number of copies of the bill, with the amendments, should be printed, as should be sufficient for the use of the members of the house.

In the mean time, that is to say on the 2d of March, it was ordered, that a committee be appointed, to prepare an estimate of the charge of the pay of the militia of that part of Great-Britain called England, when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the said militia then unembodied, for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1762; and a committee being accordingly appointed, it was ordered, that the paper abovementioned should be referred to the said committee. But before I give an account of this committee, or of the consequence of its being appointed, I shall finish my account of the aforesaid bill, the report whereof was justly deemed worthy of the most mature deliberation, and therefore on the said 8th of March, instead of then taking it into further consideration, the order was put off till that day se'ennight, when it was taken into further consideration, and after agreeing to several of the amendments made by the committee, the bill was ordered to be re-committed to a committee of the whole house, for the Wednesday following, when the house resolved itself into the same, as it did again the next day, and as soon as Mr. Speaker had resumed the chair, Mr. Bacon reported, that the committee had gone through the bill, and made several amendments, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon it was ordered, that the report should be received the next morning, which it accordingly



accordingly was, and several of the amendments made by the committee were, with amendments to several of them, agreed to, but another amendment being postponed, the residue of the amendments were agreed to, and several clauses were added by the house; after which the bill, with respect to the postponed amendment, was recommitted to a committee of the whole house, whereinto the house immediately resolved itself, and an amendment being made by that committee, instead of the postponed amendment, the same was upon the report agreed to, and several more amendments being made by the house, the bill, with the amendments, was then ordered to be ingrossed; which being finished by the 26th, the bill was, on that day, read a third time, several clauses added by way of rider, and several amendments made by the house to the bill, and then it was resolved, that the bill do pass, and ordered, that Mr. Bacon do carry the bill to the lords, and desire their concurrence: which their lordships granted, without any amendment, and the bill received the royal assent, on the 8th of April, being intitled, An act to explain, amend, and reduce into one act of parliament, the several laws now in being, relating to the raising and training the militia, within that part of Great-Britain called England.

And now let us return to the aforesaid committee appointed to prepare an estimate of the charge of the unembodied militia. As they had the establishment of the embodied militia before them, it was easy to make out this estimate, and accordingly, on the 8th of March, Sir John Turner reported from the said committee, that they had prepared such an estimate, and had directed him to report the same to the house; which after being read at the table, was ordered to lie there, for the perusal of the members; and, upon the 26th of March, after reading the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into the supply committee, a motion was made for referring this report to that committee, whereupon the Lord Barrington acquainted the house, that his majesty recommended it to the house, to make such provision for defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the unembodied militia, for 1762, as the house should think necessary; and this report being accord-

ingly referred to the said committee, it produced the first resolution of March 26, which was agreed to by the house on the 29th\*; and as soon as it was agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in thereupon; and that Sir John Turner, Mr. Bacon, and Sir George Savile, should prepare, and bring in the same. Accordingly, the bill was presented to the house by Sir John Turner, on the 26th of April, passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session, being intitled, An act for applying the money granted in this session of parliament, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of that part of Great-Britain called England, when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the said militia now unembodied, for one year, beginning March 25, 1762.

With regard to this last act, as it will probably be from henceforth an annual act, and as it was made more compleat this last session, than it was ever heretofore, I think it necessary to give the reader a short abstract of it as follows: By clause 1st it is enacted, that in every county, where the militia is or shall be raised, and not embodied, the receiver general of the land tax shall pay the sums required, viz. For the pay of the said militia four months in advance, at the rate of 6s. a day for each adjutant; 1s. a day for each serjeant, with 2s. 6d. a week for each serjeant major; 6d. a day for each drummer, with 6d. a day for each drum major; and 5d. a month for each private man and drummer, for contingent expences: And also for half a year's salary for the clerk of each regiment or battalion, at the rate of 50l. a year; and for the clerk of the general meetings, and clerks of the subdivision meetings, at the rate of 5l. 5s. for each meeting, to the former, and 1l. 10s. for each meeting to each of the latter; and also for the cloathing, after the rate of 3l. 10s. for each serjeant, and 2l. for each drummer, with 1l. for each serjeant major, and each drum major, and for each private man, at the rate of 1l. 10s. if the militia hath not been already cloathed, or not cloathed within three years.

2. That where no pay has been issued, none shall be issued, until the lord lieutenant, or in his absence, three deputy lieutenants, have certified to the treasury



and to the receiver general, that three fifths of the men have been enrolled, and three fifths of the officers have accepted of their commissions.

3. That the aforesaid sums, except those to the clerks, shall be paid to the regimental or battalion clerk, or to the respective captain of each independant company; and within fourteen days after the end of the third month, shall make a second payment in advance, and after the end of the next third month the third payment in advance.

4. The clerk of each regiment or battalion shall forthwith pay one month's pay in advance to the adjutant, and to the captain of each company two months pay, for the serjeants, drummers, and contingent expences, which pay each captain is to distribute to those of his company, as it shall become due, and once in every year give an account to the clerk, or to the receiver general, according to the form prescribed in the act, which then directs how the surplus is to be applied.

5. The clerk may retain his own salary; and shall pay to the order of the lord lieutenant or commanding officer the sums due on account of cloathing.

6. Whenever the lord lieutenant with two deputy lieutenants, or in his absence, three deputy lieutenants, shall have fixed the days of exercise, they shall certify the same to the receiver general, specifying the number of men, and days they are to be absent from home; and the receiver general is required, within fourteen days to issue to the clerk of the several regiments or battalions, or to the captains of the independant companies 1s per day for each private man, with the addition of 6d. per day for each corporal, for the number of days they shall be absent from home; and the clerks are forthwith to pay to each captain the proportion of pay belonging to their respective companies.

7. The captain shall make a field return, to the commanding officer, and keep an account of every day's exercise, to be compared together at the end of the exercise.

8. The captain of each company shall make up an account of all monies received by him, according to the form in the act prescribed; which account shall be signed by him, and countersigned by the commanding officer; and within ten days after such exercise, deliver such account,

and pay the ballance, if any, to the clerk or the receiver general.

9. When any regiment, battalion, or independent company, is or shall be embodied, and called out into actual service, all pay from the receivers general shall cease, until they be disembodied and returned home.

10. The receivers general shall pay to the clerk of the general meetings, and to the clerks of the subdivision meetings, their several allowances.

11. The clerk of each regiment, or battalion shall give security to the receiver general, by a bond to his majesty in the penalty of one half of the sum required for the charge of the regiment, &c. which on failure shall be forthwith put in suit by the receiver general, who is to have 5l. per cent. out of the money recovered.

12. The clerk of each regiment, or battalion, and captain of every independent company, shall, between the 25th of March, and 24th of June 1763, deliver to the receiver general for the county, &c. a fair account of all monies by him received and disbursed for the service of the preceding year, with proper vouchers, and shall pay back to him any surplus which account, signed by the clerk or captain respectively, shall be transmitted by the receiver to the proper auditor of the exchequer.

13. Directs how all penalties, &c. are to be recovered. And,

14. Directs that no fee shall be paid on account of any warrant, or sum of money issued in relation to, or in pursuance of this act.

These are the regulations established by this act, and it is apparent that they will render it easy, for every future session of parliament to calculate the expence of our militia for the ensuing year; but with regard to the 12th clause I must think that the vouchers as well as the account, ought to have been ordered to be transmitted to the auditor's office, and there registered and preserved, for the inspection of parliament, in order to prevent collusion.

Now with regard to the said former militia act, it seems to have been drawn up with as much care, and is, I think, as compleat a regulation, as any one that was ever established in this country, as every reader must perceive from the abstract of it, which he may see in your Magazine for last year, p. 263—267, and



307—310; but as such a long act, consisting of no less than 148 clauses, may probably be from experience found to stand in need of some amendments, I shall make a few observations upon some of the clauses. By the 21st and 22d clauses of this act, it is enacted, that in all counties, &c. where the militia have not or shall not be raised, 5l. shall be annually paid in lieu of every private man to be raised within the same, to be at the end of every year, upon the certificate of the lord lieutenant, rated and assessed on the county by the first general quarter sessions, as other county rates are, but separately and distinctly from all other county rates, and to be paid by the treasurer to the receiver general\*. This certainly is a very necessary, and a well contrived regulation, for obliging every county, &c. to raise their militia, as several have hitherto neglected to do; but as this neglect has been occasioned by the great care shewn by our legislature to the rich amongst us, in leaving it in their power to accept of commissions in the militia or no, as they please, and in consequence thereof their refusing to accept, it would have been more just, if it had been possible, to have enacted, that this whole sum should have been rated and assessed upon those gentlemen that had such estates as qualified them to be officers in the militia, but refused to accept of any commission, without any just excuse for refusing; for with respect to a man who is ready to accept of any commission for which he is qualified, or who has not an estate sufficient to qualify him for being even an ensign, and yet would be ready and willing to serve in person if the lot should fall upon him, it is hard to subject him to pay his share of a penalty, which he has never incurred by any fault or neglect of his own. However, as the laying the penalty, upon those only who were qualified, but had refused to accept of commissions, would have occasioned too particular an inquiry into the properties of private men, and as it would have been very difficult to determine properly how and by whom such inquiry should be made, it was thought better to lay the penalty upon the county in general, and leave it to the people of the county to resent their being subjected to that penalty, against those who had been the cause of it, by refusing to confer upon them any favour that is in the gift of the people, which it is probable

they will do in all time coming; and if a causeless refusal to accept of a commission in our militia should likewise be resented by our court, as I hope it will, these two together may produce the desired effect.

By the 41d clause it is enacted, that every person chosen by lot shall upon due notice appear and take an oath, by which he swears, that he is a protestant and that he will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his majesty king George, his heirs, and successors; which oath, by the words of the clause as they stand at present, he seems to be obliged to take, whether he is to serve in person or by substitute, under the penalty of 10l. triennially, until he is forty-five years of age, or perhaps so long as he lives†. Now that every man who is to serve in the militia in person ought to be obliged to take this oath, I shall readily grant, but why a man, who is to serve by substitute, should be obliged to take this oath I can see no reason; therefore I hope this clause will be so explained, or so interpreted, as not to oblige any man to take this or any other oath, unless he declares that he is resolved to serve in person; for we ought to avoid as much as possible any addition to the number and frequency of our oaths, which are already too numerous, and too often repeated. Besides, this oath appears, upon the very face of it, to be such a one as no papist can take, and therefore, if this clause were to be interpreted as the words seem to import, it would be adding a new and a very severe penal law to the number of the penal laws we have now subsisting, against those who have the misfortune to have been brought up in that religion, which I am persuaded, was not the intention of our legislature when this act was passed.

The 45th clause which enables every parish to provide volunteers, instead of having their quota of militia men chosen by lot‡ is certainly a very proper and convenient new regulation; but it may be hereafter much improved, by making a distinction between generous volunteers and mercenary volunteers. Those I call generous volunteers who offer to serve for their parish, without being chosen by lot, and without stipulating or receiving any reward from their parish for such service; and those I call mercenary volunteers are such as do not generously and freely offer themselves, but are hired by the pa-

\* See Statutes at large, p. 701, 2. † See ditto, p. 713. ‡ See ditto, p. 714, 15.



rish, and may more properly be called parish substitutes than volunteers. With regard to these last the 69th clause of this act ought to stand in full force, that is to say their service as such substitutes should not excuse them from serving when chosen by lot\*. But as to the former sort of volunteers, their volunteer service ought to stand in the same stead, as if they had served in consequence of being chosen by lot, that is to say, they should not be again obliged to draw lots till it came by rotation to their turn, which in most parishes, I believe, could never happen; for it is expressly provided by clause 78, that no man who has served for three years in the militia by himself or substitute, shall be obliged to serve again until every man in his parish or district, fit for serving and obliged to serve, has served by himself or substitute for three years in our militia†; consequently that no such man shall till then be obliged to draw lots for serving during any ensuing term of three years; and therefore in all the new lists which by clause 57 are to be annually made up‡, a distinction ought to be made between those that have served their three years, or are then serving, either in person or by substitute, and those who have not yet served either by themselves or by their substitutes.

This regulation in favour of generous volunteers would probably have this effect: All the young men in every parish, as soon as they came to be eighteen, would take the first opportunity to offer themselves as such volunteers, because it would recommend them to the favour and good will of all the house-keepers in the parish, and because it would free them from the danger, probably as long as they lived, of being chosen by lot, and obliged to serve after having been married and settled in business. These would be strong motives, and if to these the young women should add their influence, by shewing a greater regard to those young men that were serving or had served in the militia, than for those that never had, I believe, there would very seldom, if ever, be an occasion for choosing militia men by lot, in any parish of the kingdom. On the contrary, I believe, every young man, as soon as he was eighteen, would make interest for leave to serve upon the first vacancy: And if our ladies of rank and fortune would shew a like preference to those

young gentlemen that were serving, or had served, as officers in the militia, commissions, instead of being refused, would be solicited as a signal favour.

The fair sex have always had, and always must have, a prevailing influence upon the manners and behaviour of their contemporaries of the other sex: They naturally despise a coward, and it is their interest to do so; because their safety and protection depends upon the courage of their countrymen; but I must tell them that for this purpose military knowledge is as necessary as courage. When armies engage, the victory never depends upon courage alone: A defeat is much oftener owing to confusion, than to the cowardice of the troops; and therefore that army, whose troops are best acquainted with military discipline, will always be most likely to prevail; consequently, it is in all countries as much the interest of the fair sex to despise a man who has no military knowledge, as a man who has no courage, and, in this country, it is more their interest than in any other, because their superior beauty gives an enemy a superior temptation to invade.

For this reason, I hope, our young ladies, and young maidens of all ranks and degrees, will lend us their influence towards rendering our militia respectable; and nothing can be more effectual for this end, than that of its becoming customary and fashionable for our young men, as they grow up, to serve voluntarily, freely, and generously, as militia men, or officers, for the parish, or county, they respectively belong to. If such a fashion could be introduced and established, the drawing of lots might often become necessary; but it would not be to determine who shall be obliged to serve, but who shall be allowed to serve for the three years next ensuing: It would become scandalous to think of serving by substitute; and consequently would, in a few years, make every man in the kingdom a disciplined soldier; for what we learn when young always makes the deepest impression, and continues longest in the memory.

*Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem*

*Testa diu.*

A ripeness of years may be necessary for making a fit commander in chief; but from twenty to thirty is certainly the best

\* See ditto, p. 723. † See ditto, p. 728. ‡ See ditto, p. 719.



best age for the active, the fatiguing, or the daring part of a soldier; and we have the highest authority for believing, that volunteers always make better soldiers than men pressed, or by any mercenary motive led into the service: Gideon, a thresher, but a general divinely inspired, thought himself more sure of victory with 300 generous volunteers, than with 32000 men, most of whom had been pressed, or from some mercenary consideration drawn into the service; and accordingly with that small number, he surprised and gained a complete victory over a numerous army\*.

By the 64<sup>th</sup> clause it is enacted, that men whose time of service shall be near expiring, when their regiment, &c. shall be absent from its proper county, &c. shall be returned by the commanding officer to the place for which they served, so as that they may reach the same by the expiration of their term†. This must always be inconvenient, and may sometimes be of dangerous consequence: They ought not to be allowed to depart, till replaced by new militia men from the same place; therefore it ought to have been enacted, I should think, that, in every such case, the latter ought to march so early as to arrive at the place of service, by the time the service of the former has expired, and that the three years should be, in such a case, computed from the day of their arrival, and not from the day of their being in-rolled.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I N publishing the following paper in your Mag. for Feb. you will much oblige, your humble servant,

Kent, Dec. 25, 1762.

C. W.

THE English have long been censured by foreigners for the barbarity of some of their public diversions, and for taking pleasure in such matters, as in other nations would inspire abhorrence.

To omit other circumstances, which might too justly fix this reproach upon us, I beg leave to single out the barbarous custom of throwing at cocks, on Shrove Tuesday. Whence it took its rise it may be hard to say, but for the credit of human nature, one would willingly

hope, that nothing so cruel could be of human invention. It must certainly shock a being capable of reflection, to think that he is putting an animal who never injured him to exquisite torment, merely for his amusement. What man who has endured the pain of a broken bone, but must be lost to all sense of feeling, if he cannot pity a poor harmless creature, under the same deplorable circumstances? Is it for this that man is stiled the lord of the animal creation? Is he at liberty to sport with misery and to rejoice, with a coward's triumph, when a poor little animal, too weak to resist his violence, and disabled from flying from it, is fluttering in the agonies of death, under his merciless bruises? If we are lords of the brute creation, for our own credit, let us not behave like tyrants. Is it not enough that we are freely allowed to make use of animals for our support, but that we must derive delight from their misery? It is said in excuse by some, that this is only the practice of unthinking boys, but it is not true, for men are much too often concerned in it; but even granting that it were so; can there possibly be any merit in training up youth in the paths of cool and unfeeling barbarity? Alas! the example of a cruel hard-hearted world will but too soon teach them such lessons. If this practice be considered only as a trial of skill and dexterity, there are a thousand methods of making proof of them, more innocent and quite as effectual.

An instance of courage it cannot be, for the cowardice of it is at least equal to the cruelty, nor is it in the power of invention to devise an higher example of both. Oh! Never let it be said that the brave, the merciful, the civilized English, should any longer support a custom, which is a scandal to themselves and their country, a disgrace not only to christianity, but to human nature itself. I would not be thought to preach, or it might be very easy to shew, from many parts of the sacred writings, that cruelty to the brute creation is highly criminal. Without laying too great a stress on these passages, they must certainly be allowed to prove at least this—That a barbarity of disposition, let it appear in what shape it will, must for ever render us detestable in the sight of the Almighty. If I have wrote on this subject with more

\* Judges, chap. 7.

† See ditto, p. 721.



warmth than it seems to deserve, let it be my excuse, that I would willingly affect the hearts of others with the same abhorrence of these cruelties, which I feel at the bottom of my own.

*Lettre écrite par un Officier Francois, apres l'Expedition faite contre le Portugal.*

Monsieur,

LA poste ayant repris son cours ordinaire, je m'empresse d'en profiter pour vous faire savoir mon arrivée à Paris, de retour de l'expédition contre le Portugal, où je me suis trouvé avec ma compagnie, & où j'ai observé des choses extrêmement rares. Ce petit morceau de terre, tout composé de montagnes stériles, & désertes, qu'on appelle royaume, n'est habité que par un effet de la Providence; car il est inconcevable que les hommes puissent se soutenir & vivre, dans un pays qui ne paroît fait que pour les chèvres, & pour d'autres animaux semblables.

Notre entrée dans ce royaume a été d'abord faite par une ville très-petite, revêtue du titre de place, qu'on appelle Miranda. Disposés à la combattre, nous avions cru d'y trouver quelque résistance, & que le gouverneur pour l'honneur des étendards & des armes de son roi, ne laisseroit pas de se défendre. Point du tout. Lors du notre approche, personne ne pensant plus qu'à trouver son salut dans une fuite honteuse, nous entrâmes dans la ville sans rencontrer la moindre opposition, & sans que cela eût coûté une seule goutte de sang aux troupes Françaises & Espagnoles. Miranda est située dans une province du royaume nommée Tras des Montes, c'est-à-dire, Derrière les Montagnes. La dénomination est à la vérité des plus propres, puisque toute la dite province n'est rien autre chose, qu'un composé de montagnes aussi affreuses que stériles. Aiant passé delà à une ville qu'on appelle Bragança, & qui est aussi une place, nous avons pris avec la même facilité, n'y ayant plus aucune sorte de résistance. En approchant de la ville de Chaves, qui est la meilleure & la plus forte place de la dite province, le gouverneur & la garnison aiant pris le parti de s'enfuir avec précipitation, nous rendimes par là les maîtres de cette province. Ses habitans nous parurent plutôt de ces satyres dont les

fables font mention, que des hommes propres à peupler la terre. Leur nudité & leur brutalité causoient cette ressemblance. En marchant comme par un chemin uni, bien qu'il soit naturellement des plus raboteux, nous entrâmes sans aucune peine dans la province de Beyra, où nous trouvâmes que la place d'Almeyda, qui est l'une des meilleures de tout le royaume, étoit bien fortifiée, assez bien garnie d'artillerie, & d'un bon nombre de troupes. L'idée de trouver ici quelque chose à combattre, & celle même de nous imaginer que le siège de cette place seroit de quelque durée, n'étoient que des idées très-naturelles, mais mal fondées. Le poltron de gouverneur naturellement lâche, & perfide à son souverain, tremblant comme la feuille au bruit des premières bombes qu'on jetta dans la ville, demanda à capituler sur le champ sans coup ferir. Pour toute grâce il demanda de le laisser sortir avec les honneurs militaires. A mon avis cette grâce lui a été accordée fort mal à propos; car j'aurois cru que les honneurs militaires n'étant due qu'aux grands capitains, & aux commandans qui savent défendre la cause de leurs rois, & de leur patrie, ne devroient jamais être déferés ni aux traitres, ni aux poltrons. Par des chemins affreux, & en traversant plusieurs montagnes entièrement dépourvues de tout le nécessaire à la vie humaine, nous nous rendimes par Covilhan, & par Castello Branco, jusques bien près du village d'Abrantes, où nous nous proposons d'entrer, & de porter nos armes de là jusqu'à Lisbonne. Les fortes pluies de l'hyver, qui s'avança beaucoup cette année, & l'arrivée des troupes Angloises arrêterent nos progrès. Vous savez que nous nous battimes avec ces troupes commandées par Mr. le comte De la Lippe, & par des officiers Anglois. Il faut leur rendre justice, car il est très-certain qu'elles ont agi avec beaucoup de courage, & secondé avec intrépidité les talens militaires de leur chef, & la discipline exacte & éclairée des autres commandans. Mais après tout ces bonnes troupes ne faisoient qu'un petit nombre: Les nationales, ne valent pas même la peine d'en parler: comme leurs officiers ignorent totalement l'art de la guerre, on n'a trouvé chés eux que cette sottise fierté qui est si ordinaire aux hommes lâches, & déstitués d'instruction.



struction. Leur vanité & leur ignorance alloient les perdre eux & tout le royaume, si la paix n'étoit venu à leur secours par la médiation de l'Angleterre, dont le Portugal n'est aujourd'hui qu'une factorie, ou un comptoir. Quoi qu'il en soit nous nous retirâmes enfin à Castello Branco.

Il est bien vrai de dire, & je le repete que Lisbonne auroit entraîné avec elle la perte de tout le royaume. La peur s'étoit emparée entièrement du gouvernement, & son effroi ne pouvoit être ni plus grand ni plus marqué. Le bruit étoit même répandu dans l'armée, que le roi ne pensoit plus qu'à se sauver par la suite, & l'on assuroit qu'il étoit déjà à bord d'un vaisseau de guerre Anglois, qui devoit le transporter à Londres. Il suit de la nature de cette ressource, que le roi & son ministère n'en pouvoient trouver aucune autre, pour ne pas succomber aux forces de nos armes, qui alloient sonde sur leur infortunée capitale. Il semble que dans toutes les guerres passées le Portugal n'a été épargné uniquement, que par le mépris que l'on avoit pour une nation, que son extrême petitesse faisoit figurer si peu sur le théâtre du monde. Dans la présente guerre où l'on a jugé à propos de lui faire jouer quelque rôle, il a manifesté toute sa foiblesse, toute la lâcheté de ses habitans, & toute la perfidie de ses officiers, dont il est à présumer que le souverain fera quelque jour une punition exemplaire. Le Portugal recouvré, en 1640, par le secours de la France & de l'Angleterre n'a été délivré en 1762, que par la seule assistance de la Grande Bretagne; & les Portugais eux-mêmes n'en sauroient convenir. Mais, sont-ils en état de faire cet aveu avec toute la sincérité qu'il demande? Je ne le crois point. Je suis témoin moi-même, que les Portugais ne peuvent cacher leur haine contre les Anglois. J'ai voulu savoir ce qui les portoit à manifester cette antipathie, dans le tems même qu'ils étoient si redevables à ces fidèles alliés. La raison qu'on m'en a alléguée est bien singulière.

Parmi les prisonniers qu'il y avoit alors à Castello Branco, il s'y trouva un officier qui nous avoit donné plusieurs marques de son bon sens. Est-il possible, lui dis-je, un jour, qu'il y ait un royaume au milieu de l'Europe, qui puisse se conserver sans troupes disciplinées, & sans officiers expérimentés, ni même sans

être instruits de leurs fonctions militaires? Il me répondit, fondant en larmes, que le Portugal avoit le malheur de n'être plus qu'un royaume de prêtres, de moines & de nonnains, qui devoient entièrement la substance du pays, sans qu'ils soient en état de lui rendre le moindre service dans les conjonctures les plus difficiles. Tous ces ecclésiastiques en général, sont retentir continuellement leurs chaires de l'honneur que l'on doit avoir pour les Anglois, pour ces hommes, hérétiques & excommuniés, & dont les prières publiques de leur eglise demandent constamment à Dieu la perte & leur abattement. Ensorte que bon-gré malgré le peuple Portugais est obligé de souhaiter toutes sortes de maux, à ceux là-même dont il reçoit les plus grands biens; & cela en bonne conscience, parceque le tres-saint pere l'aïant ainsi décidé, L'Eglise Romaine est obligée de penser de même. Le peuple dont on formoit autrefois de très-bonnes troupes, ajouta cet officier, ayant remarqué la pauvreté, la nudité, & la mauvaise solde du soldat, préfère à cet état l'oisiveté, & l'aisance de la vie religieuse, & delà vient que la plupart se font pretres, moines, ou freres laïques. Les cadets de la noblesse dont on tiroit des officiers de courage & d'honneur, n'aspirent plus aujourd'hui qu'au titre de Monsignore, en devenant chanoines ou Principaux de la sainte Basilique, ou chapelle royale. Ceux qui par leur naissance, & en suivant les traces de leurs illustres ancêtres, auroient dû former de corps des officiers majors de nos regimens, n'ambitionnent plus que la prélature, & briguent de tout leur pouvoir les évêchés & les archevêchés, comme le seul chemin qui puisse les mener au cardinalat, & au patriarcat. Tel homme qui devoit être aujourd'hui vice-roi des Indes ou du Brésil, ou général en chef des armées, n'est plus qu'un inquisiteur général, qui loin de penser à la conservation & à la défense de ses compatriotes, s'efforce de les persécuter, de les avilir, de les condamner même aux flammes, pour nul autre crime que celui d'embrasser la religion des Anglois, dont cet inquisiteur général, à l'imitation de son souverain, se fait une honneur de se dire le *frère l'ami, l'allié, & le tres-humble, le tres-redevable, & le tres-devoué serviteur*. Les inquisiteurs subalternes pleins d'une cruauté barbare, & d'une soif ardente



de répandre le sang humain, pourroient faire de très-bons soldats. Mais non ; ils sont simplement des inquisiteurs ; c'est à dire des lâches qui n'aiment pas le danger & qui ne savent faire la guerre qu'à leurs propres compatriotes qui sont sans défense ; guerre d'ailleurs plus ruineuse pour leur patrie, que celle de ses plus redoutables ennemis. Les inquisiteurs sont consister tout leur art dans mille stratagèmes secrets, & dans toutes sortes de ruses infernales ; ils se mettent en embuscade dans le saint office, d'où à l'imitation des lions cachés dans les forêts, ils ne s'élancent que pour se jeter sur la proie qu'ils ont envie de dévorer. Malheur aux victimes qu'ils ont choisies pour le sacrifice ! Elles ne sauroient éviter leur sort, ni échapper aux poursuites de ces sacrificateurs sanguinaires, qui sont & leurs juges & leurs bourreaux. Si celui qu'ils persécutent veut se retirer en Angleterre, il est aussitôt mis en prison, ses biens sont confisqués, sa réputation flétrie, & ses souffrances dans les cachots sont inexprimables. Une chose remarquable, & bien digne de réflexion, c'est que l'infortune du souverain étoit telle qu'il a été sur le point, dit-on, de s'embarquer, & de se réfugier lui-même en Angleterre ; & qui sait si les inquisiteurs n'auroient pas pris le même parti ? Le portrait que cet officier nous a fait d'eux, ne nous donne que du mépris & de l'horreur pour ces monstres à forme humaine. Au reste il nous a paru que cet officier nous a parlé fort juste, & de bonne foi.

Un autre officier aussi prisonnier & extrêmement bigot, ayant là-dessus pris la parole nous dit avec beaucoup de gravité, que le Portugal ne manquait point de généraux : témoin, ajouta-t-il, St. Antoine protecteur du royaume, auquel notre souverain paye tous les ans trois mille croisades pour sa solde. Etonné de la discours nous en demandâmes l'explication, & nous apprîmes que ce protecteur du royaume n'étoit qu'un moine capucin, qui né à Lisbonne, étoit allé mourir, il y avoit plus de cinq siècles, dans une ville d'Italie qu'on appelle Padoue. Je vous avoue que cela nous fit une extrême pitié, & que nous ne pûmes nous empêcher de rire d'une si grande imbecillité. Combien vôtres roi n'eût-il pu mieux faire, répondis-je à cet officier, s'il eût employé son argent à entretenir chez lui des troupes de Suisses, ou d'autres nations guerrières, au lieu de le donner au simple nom d'un Moine mort de-

Reb. 1763.

puis si long-tems, ou plutôt à d'autres moines vivans, qui valent bien moins que lui. Ce qu'il y a de bien certain c'est que le moine en question lorsqu'il vivoit encore, ne pût garantir votre roi des griffes d'un chat en colère, & comment donc le défendrait-il après sa mort contre des troupes ennemis & bien disciplinées ! Et supposé qu'il en ait le pouvoir, pour quoi n'a-t-il pas défendu les places que nous venons de prendre, ou pour mieux le dire, les deux provinces que les Portugais nous ont si lâchement abandonnées ! L'officier parut extrêmement déconcerté à ces mots ; & nous fûmes convaincus par notre propre expérience que le Portugal, jadis illustre dans l'Histoire, n'est plus à présent que le centre de la superstition, de l'ignorance, & de la poltronerie la plus marquée. Ces barbares (dont la noblesse se piquoit autrefois d'une fidélité à toute épreuve pour son roi) sont ceux-là même qui viennent de donner à l'Europe le spectacle le plus infame de trahison & d'ingratitude. Les plus grands seigneurs d'entre eux, n'ont point balancé de se rendre des regicides, & d'employer leurs propres mains sacrilèges à ôter la vie à leur souverain. Dans une décadence si totale, le Portugal est hors d'état de se défendre par terre contre une seule province de l'Espagne ; & sur mer il ne sauroit opposer aux flotes de ses ennemis, que de foibles navires dépourvus de tout, à moins que le Moine Antoine n'en fût par miracle des vaisseaux de guerre.

Les misères que nous avons souffertes dans ce pays-là, ne seront peut-être crues que de ceux qui les ont endurées, vû la disette générale où nous nous sommes trouvés, de toutes les choses les plus utiles & les plus nécessaires à la conservation de notre être. Par cette triste situation où est le Portugal, jugez vous même, monsieur, quelle doit être la nature de son gouvernement présent, & quels peuvent être les talens qu'on attribue au premier ministre, le seul qui paroisse aujourd'hui à la tête de toutes les affaires.

Je vous crois dans la joie, je vous en félicite, & suis

Monsieur,

Votre très-humble

Et très-obéissant serviteur,

H. C. V. T.

A Paris ce 19 Decembre, 1762.

[We should be obliged, to any of our ingenious correspondents, for a translation of the above ; for the benefit of our readers who do not understand French.]

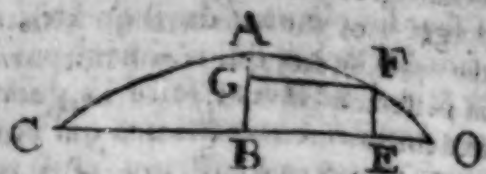
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Answer



Answer to his own Question, in Sept. 1761. By Mr. E. Johnson, of Hull.

LET C be the place of the cannon; O, that of the officer, or the place where the ball fell; and let EF represent the object. Put  $EF = a = 90$  feet,  $EO = 660$  feet  $= b$ ,  $s = 1142$  feet, the uniform velocity of sound per second, and  $d = 16 \frac{1}{12}$  feet; also put  $AB = x$ ,  $BO = BC = y$ , then  $GF = BE = y - b$ , and  $AG = x - a$ . Now by the nature of the curve,  $AB : BO^2 :: AG : GF^2$ , that is  $x : y^2 :: x - a : y - b$ , hence  $x \times y - b^2 = y^2 \times x - a$ . Also  $\frac{2y}{s} =$  time sound takes up in moving from C to O; and by the laws of projectiles  $\sqrt{\frac{4x}{d}} =$  time of the ball's flight; whence by the question  $\sqrt{\frac{4x}{d}} = \frac{2y}{s}$ , and consequently  $x = \frac{dy^2}{s^2}$ , which being substituted for  $x$ , in the equation above, we get  $\frac{dy^2}{s^2} \times y - b^2 = y^2 \times \frac{dy^2}{s^2} - a$ ; and by reduction, we have  $2y = \frac{as^2}{bd} + b = 11717,443$  feet,  $= CO$ , the distance of the officer from the cannon. W. W. R.



QUEST. at p. 388. LONDON MAGAZINE for July, 1762, answered by Mr. George Browne, of Portsmouth Common.

LET P represent the center of the Dodecaedron, the side of whose pentagon is  $AC = 1$ ; CQ perpendicular and equal to DP. Put  $CF = CB = AF = x$ ,  $PE = y$ . Then will  $CF \times AB + AC \times BF = CB \times AF$ , i. e.  $x + 1 = x^2 \therefore x = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$ , and

$$CD = \frac{\sqrt{5 + 2\sqrt{5}}}{2},$$

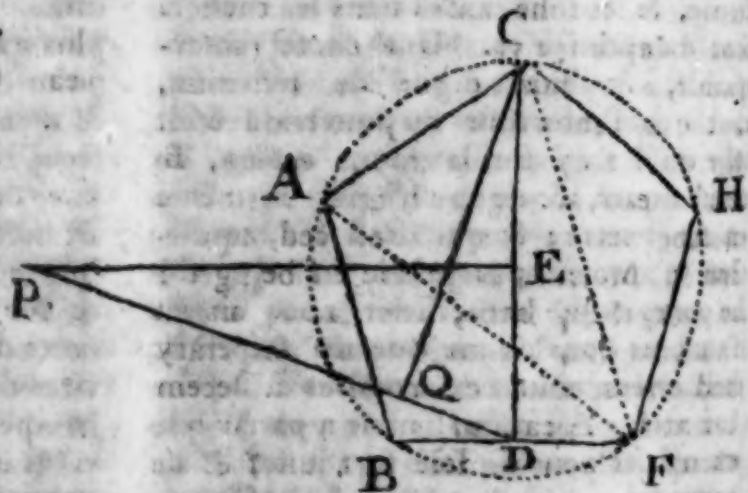
$$ED = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5 + 2\sqrt{5}}} = \sqrt{\frac{5 + 2\sqrt{5}}{20}} \text{ by reduction; then as } DP : EP :: DC : CQ$$

$$(\text{=DP}) \text{ i. e. } \sqrt{\frac{5 + 2\sqrt{5} + y^2}{20}} : y :: \frac{\sqrt{5 + 2\sqrt{5}}}{2} : \frac{\sqrt{5 + 2\sqrt{5} + y^2}}{20} \therefore y =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5 + 2\sqrt{5}}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5 + 2\sqrt{5}}}{4\sqrt{5}} \text{ and } \frac{5ED}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{5 + 2\sqrt{5}}}{4\sqrt{5}} = \text{area of the pentagon } ACHFB \therefore 4y \times \text{area of the pentagon} = \frac{15 + 7\sqrt{5}}{4} = \text{solidity of}$$

$$\text{the dodecaedron, the side of whose pentagon is } = 1 \therefore \frac{15\sqrt{3} + 7\sqrt{5}\sqrt{3}}{4} =$$

$$7.6631189613 = \text{required solidity of the Dodecaedron, the side of whose pentagon is } = 1.$$



An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present War.  
Continued from p. 25.

AS after our conquest of Guadaloupe, undertaken in the West Indies, and as the French had nothing remaining to be conquered.



quered by us upon the coast of Africa, I shall proceed to give an account of the progress of the war during this year in the East Indies, where I left our people in possession of Masulipatam, the capital settlement of the French in Golconda, and a detachment of 400 of their men, retired to Ganjam\*. As this detachment could not get back to Pondicherry against the Monsoons, M. Moracin, their commander, resolved to continue there with the detachment, till he could find an opportunity to carry them back, till which time he hoped to continue there without meeting with any disturbance; but in this he was disappointed, for the French had so far lost their character in India, that every Raja thought himself a match for them: Accordingly, this detachment was attacked by Narraindu, a Raja in that neighbourhood; and though he could not drive them out of the place, yet he killed several of their men in that attack, and many more afterwards, for he took every method he could devise for cutting them off by the sword, or by famine, and even by poison, as the Indians think every method lawful, by which they can destroy an enemy. By these means as well as by desertion, their number was very much reduced, and at last M. Moracin despairing of being able to carry them back, went away himself in a boat with his nephew and secretary, and arrived about the middle of December at Pouliacat, in his way to Pondicherry. Upon his leaving them the detachment, which consisted still of about 200 men, moved away to Cockanara, where several of them landed, and were endeavouring to get the people of the country to join them, as some actually did, but were presently attacked by Capt. Fischer at the head of some of our people, who took ten officers, with one of the Rajas that had joined them, and killed a greater number, whereupon the residue resolved to attempt at any risk making their way to Pondicherry in their boats; but in this desperate attempt many of them were drowned, so that very few of the 400 ever got safe back to that place.

In the more southern part of the Coromandel coast, our affairs were equally successful: General Lally, as I have before mentioned, found himself obliged to raise the siege of Madras on the 16th of February†; for his army having been considerably reduced during the siege,

upon his hearing that a reinforcement of at least 600 men was that day arrived at Madras, he presently began to prepare, and next day moved off with so much precipitation, that he left most of his artillery behind him, after having nailed up the guns and broken the carriages. By next morning he had got as far as Kanjeveram; and was now so far from thinking that he could continue to act upon the offensive, that he immediately set about the fortifying of that place against any sudden attack, which he would probably have met with, if our people had been in a condition to pursue him directly; but it was necessary to give the troops that were just landed some days rest, and besides, they had no bullocks to draw their carriages, nor a sufficient number of coolies for attending their army: In short, they were in want of so many necessaries for a march, that it was not possible for our army to take the field till the beginning of March. By that time every thing being got ready, the army consisting of 13 or 1400 Europeans, beside the black troops of Isouf Cawn and the nabob's brother, took the field, under the command of Colonel Lawrence, who marched directly to the French army at Kanjeveram, and endeavoured to provoke them to battle; but as Mr. Lally had no money either to pay or cloath his troops, though he was superior in number, he could put no trust in their behaviour, and therefore he kept them within their strong hold. In the mean time Col. Lawrence found himself in so bad a state of health, that he was obliged to return to England for his recovery, leaving the command of the army to Major Brereton of Col. Draper's regiment, the colonel himself having likewise been obliged to return to England for the recovery of his health. Presently after major Brereton entered upon the command of our army, in order to draw the enemy out if possible to an engagement, he made a motion towards Wandewash, and began to open ground before it, as if he really intended to besiege it.

As this place was of great consequence to the French, they marched to its relief and came within nine miles of it, and as the major, as soon as he heard of their march, had moved near four miles to meet them, the two armies remained two days within view of each other; but as Mr. Lally had possessed himself of a

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\* See Lond. Mag. 1762, p. 183.

† See *ditto*, p. 135.



camp so strong that the major neither could attack him in his camp, nor carry on the siege of Wandewash, whilst the enemy's army was so near, upon intelligence that the French had left but a small force in Kanjeveram, he made a forced march in the night of the 12th of April, and the next day entered that town. It was garrisoned by 500 black troops belonging to and under the command of Mustapha Beg, who had been in our service under the command of Capt. Preston, during some part of the time that Madras was besieged, but imagining that our affairs were irrecoverable, he with his followers deserted our service and joined the French; for as Indian princes are influenced in their conduct by no principles of religion, virtue or honour, they often change sides when they can make, or expect to make an advantage by such change, in which they often find themselves mistaken, as will be the case of every man whose conduct is under the same influence, and was now the case of Mustapha Beg; for the face of our affairs in India had now a very different aspect from what it had when he left us.

However, as he and his people expected the worst sort of treatment from us, on account of their desertion, they resolved to defend themselves, in hopes of being relieved by their new friends the French; and as they could not pretend to defend such a large town, upon the approach of our army they retired to a Pagoda, or Indian temple, which in all their towns is so constructed as to serve for a castle or citadel as well as a temple. Here they defended themselves obstinately till Mustapha and most of his people were killed, when the rest begged quarter, which we generously granted, though we had lost in the attack four officers killed, and Major Monson, Major Caillaud, and Major Brereton himself wounded.

Although in this attack our people gained great honour, yet these misfortunes made us lose an excellent opportunity for attacking the French, for their common soldiers were become so mutinous for want of cloathing and pay, that if we had marched to attack, most of them would probably have deserted their officers, and many of them perhaps have joined us, as 50 of their German Hussars actually did, which was an addition of a new sort of corps to our army, in

whose service we found so much benefit that we afterwards increased their number to two or 300. But we were obliged to wait for the recovery of our wounded officers; and Mr. Lally was obliged to wait till he could find a way to give his troops some satisfaction; so that both armies continued a whole month, without so much as an attempt to action, the former at Kanjeveram, and the latter at Wandewash. At last Mr. Lally found a way to get some cloathing for his army; and imagining that this would give them an inclination to fight, upon intelligence that Isouf Cawn had returned to Trichinopoly, and that the Nabob's brother had also left our army, by which it was very much weakened, he began his march towards Kanjeveram whilst about the same time major Brereton happened to begin his march towards Wandewash, by which means the two armies unexpectedly found themselves near each other; and a battle might probably have ensued; but the heat was now become so excessive, that in this short march, no less than six men of Draper's regiment had dropt down dead, and 90 men of the same regiment, beside many others, were taken so ill, as to be unfit for any service; and as our army, if all of them had been fit for service, was inferior in number to the enemy, it was thought in such circumstances advisable to retreat to Kanjeveram, which they did in good order, and without any disturbance. Upon this Mr. Lally advanced within three miles of the place, and as it was apprehended that it might dishearten the troops to find themselves shut up in a town, notwithstanding Mr. Brereton's being ill at the time, it was resolved, that the army should march out and encamp near the enemy, under the command of major Monson; which it accordingly did, and was twice attacked by the French, but at both times so faintly, that they were repulsed with considerable slaughter, which at last convinced Mr. Lally, that he must provide pay as well as cloathing for his troops, before he could give them a true appetite for engaging a brave enemy provided with every thing necessary, or even convenient, that could be purchased for money; and as some of his men were daily deserting, he found it necessary to decamp in the night time, and to remove to at least twenty miles distance.

As the heat of the climate was now in



the open fields become almost insufferable, especially to European constitutions, both armies retired into cantonments, or what may be called their summer quarters, the British at Kanjeveram, and the French at Gingee, Wandewash, Arcot, and Chittepud, where they mostly continued till near the end of September, in which interval there happened an engagement at sea; for this year the French had sent such a great maritime force to the East-Indies, that they were superior to us in the number of ships, guns, and men, notwithstanding whereof Admiral Pocock, who commanded our Squadron in those seas, resolved to attack them, the moment they appeared upon the coast of Coromandel. Of this engagement the most authentic account I can give is that sent home by the admiral himself, which the reader may see in Lond. Mag. 1760, p. 306.

Now to return to the operations at land upon the same coast, though the French continued the main body of their army in their cantonments till September, yet they were not in the mean time entirely idle. To the south of their quarters there was a little town and strong castle, called Tagada, belonging to Kistnarauze, a Polygar who was a firm friend to our ally the Nabob, and often did the French mischief, by intercepting their convoys, or attacking their small parties; for which purpose he was generally assisted by a detachment sent him by Capt. Smith, commandant of our garrison at Trichinopoly. For this reason the French resolved to make themselves masters of this place if possible, and had prepared to send a very numerous detachment, provided with cannon and every thing necessary for a siege, to reduce it. The moment Capt. Smith had intelligence of their design, he sent three companies of Sepoys, under the command of Serjeant Major Hunterman to assist in defence of the castle, but had not time to send a sufficient quantity of ammunition before the French had invested the place. However as they had not yet made any lines of circumvallation, and were not numerous enough to invest it so thoroughly as to leave no opening, he was in hopes of getting a supply of every thing necessary thrown into it.

For this purpose he detached Lieutenant Raillard at the head of 40 Europeans and six companies of Sepoys with

three small guns, and a large supply of ammunition, &c. and with orders to proceed within a night's march of Tagada, and from thence to detach one company of Sepoys with the ammunition, to try if they could not before morning find an opening for getting into the town. The lieutenant was in his march joined by 1000 of the Nabob's horse before he reached Volconda; but before he got within a night's march of Tagada, the French had made themselves masters of the town by assault, in which they had 30 Europeans and 200 Sepoys killed or wounded; but could not prevent serjeant Hunterman with most of the Sepoys from getting into the castle, nor could they prevent the escape of Kistnarauze, who with all his horse and some Sepoys joined Lieutenant Raillard the next day. It was now become impracticable to throw any supply or reinforcement into the castle; but being apprised by a message from Hunterman that though he had lost one third of his people in the defence of the town, yet as they had provisions, ammunition, and water in the castle, they could hold out till the lieutenant could march to their relief, if he thought himself in a condition to fight the French who had suffered greatly in the attack of the town. Upon this the lieutenant, by the advice of Kistnarauze, determined to attempt the relief of the castle, and accordingly he marched the next morning till he came within two miles of the town, when he found that the enemy had very wisely marched out to meet him; and as he trusted more to his horse than he ought to have done, he marched up with them and his cannon a good way before his infantry: If after the first discharge of his cannon he had immediately led his horse on to a close attack he might perhaps have surprized the enemy, and got a victory, as their artillery was not come up; but he continued cannonading, till they had time to bring up their artillery, upon the first discharge of which his horse broke and ran away. Both Kistnarauze and he did all they could to stop the flight of the cavalry, and they continued so long endeavouring to rally troops regardless of their reproaches as well as of their intreaties, that the enemy got hold of their cannon, and turned them upon the infantry, who having no commander at their head, were thereby thrown into confusion, and not only



only entirely routed, but all the Europeans either killed or taken, and almost all the Sepoys either cut to pieces or disarmed. Lieutenant Raillard himself being on horseback, made his escape; but he did not long survive his defeat, for he was found dead upon the ground about five miles from the field of battle without any wound but some severe bruises upon his head and breast, which makes it doubtful whether he put an end to his own life, or was murdered by some of his own fugitive cavalry, for reproaching them with their cowardly behaviour.

By this victory the French got possession of Tagada; for Serjeant Hunterman, being now without any hopes of relief, surrendered the castle soon after, upon honourable terms; and by this success they were encouraged to form a scheme for making themselves masters of Trichinopoly, which they might perhaps have effected if our garrison there had not been commanded by a brave, vigilant, and active governor. For this purpose they marched with the utmost secrecy a body of above 1000 Europeans beside native troops towards Seringam; and the advanced guard of this body appeared within view of Trichinopoly, before any thing of their design had perished. The moment they were perceived Capt. Smith sent out his spies to get intelligence of their numbers, situation and conduct; and being encouraged by the report, marched out that very night with a detachment of his garrison, surprised the enemy in the night time, killed or took prisoners a great number of them, dispersed the rest, seized upon all their arms, baggage, and ammunition, with two field pieces, and returned with little or no loss to his garrison. This however did not prevent the main body's marching up and attacking Seringam, where there was a garrison of only two companies of Sepoys, who, notwithstanding the smallness of their number for guarding such a large place, made a gallant resistance; but being at last overpowered by numbers, were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners at discretion, which intitled them at least to the safety of their lives, but the resistance they had made, and the loss the French had sustained in the assault, instead of moving the generosity, provoked the cruelty of the enemy, for after disarming the garrison, they turned them out of

the place, but fired grape shot upon them before they had got over the glacis of the counterescarp, and then sent out their horse to cut and mangle them at pleasure in their retreat, by which above 100 of them were murdered in cold blood.

The French left a garrison at Seringam, and returned with the rest of the body of troops to their army; but Capt. Smith, by a detachment from Trichinopoly soon after intercepted at Outatour, a large convoy of ammunition and provisions designed for their garrison at Seringam, all of which he carried off or destroyed, after defeating the party that escorted it; and with the assistance of the Nabob of Tanjore and the Tondaman he so much interrupted the communication between their army and Seringam, that General Lally began to think the place itself in danger, therefore he reinforced the garrison with 200 European infantry and a body of horse, but a little time before Colonel Coote arrived at Madras.

During these operations of the French to the southward, our army, as it was much inferior in number, and in daily expectation of a reinforcement from Europe, could not attempt any thing of importance, but remained quiet in quarters at Kanjeveram till the beginning of September, when Major Gordon arrived at Madras with 300 men, part of Colonel Coote's regiment. Whereupon major Brereton, who as oldest officer had still the command, with the consent of the governor and council, began to prepare for action, but was retarded by excessive rains till the 16th, when he marched and took Trivitore, the garrison consisting of a captain and twenty-two men of the Lorrain regiment with eight Hussars being made prisoners of war. From thence major Brereton marched to Wandewash, the garrison of which had been so much reinforced, that it was near equal in number to our army; therefore the major hoped they would come out of the pettah, or town, in order to come to a fair engagement, and did all he could to provoke or tempt them to do so, but he found all his endeavours for that purpose ineffectual, whereupon he resolved to attack them in the town, which our people did on the 1st of October at three o'clock in the morning, with such vigour that they drove all the French into, or under the



guns of the castle, and took post in the center of the pettah, which they held possession of till day-break, when the French made a sally from the castle, and a dry ditch near it, in which they had taken shelter, attacked our troops on all sides with unusual vigour, and as every street in the town was enfiladed by the guns of the castle, our people suffered so much by the fire from thence that, after two hours warm dispute, they were obliged to retreat out of the town, leaving four guns behind them, and which was much worse, with the loss of 202 men, including 11 officers of approved worth and bravery; which seems to be a proof that this was originally a rash attempt; but the major knew that his command of the army was to cease upon the arrival of Colonel Coote, who was an officer of superior rank, and daily expected, and was, perhaps, ambitious of concluding his command with some shining exploit, and probably from his experience of their past behaviour, had formed too contemptible an opinion of the enemy.

Be this as it may, it was from this unsuccessful and destructive attack determined, that the army should go again into cantonment at Kanjeveram, where it remained till the 27th of October, when Col. Coote, with the rest of his regiment arrived at Madrafs, where he remained for some time, concerting and settling with the company's governor and council the plan of our future operations upon that coast, of which the reader may see the colonel's own account in *Lond. Mag.* 1760, p. 491.

As this account carries the history of the war upon the Coromandel coast into the year 1760, I shall now give an account of what happened in Bengal during the year 1758; but in my way thither I must observe, that as Colonel Forde, with the detachment under his command, had been recalled and obliged to return to Bengal, on account of an affair which I am presently to give an account of, as soon as general Lally had heard of it, he sent Mr. Buffy at the head of 400 men back to Golconda\*, who, being joined by such of the French troops as were still there, soon brought that unfortunate country again under French power, as it was impossible for us to spare to send any troops for opposing him, and after having done his business there, he returned and joined M. Lally

some time before the said battle of Wandewash.

Now with respect to Bengal: As we had in this war many instances of the partiality of the Dutch towards our declared enemies the French, both in Europe and the West-Indies, so in every part of the East-Indies they favoured these our enemies in an underhand manner as much as they could; and at last they resolved upon an open attack, either directly upon our settlements in Bengal, or indirectly by attacking Jaffier ally Cawn, our ally, who had, by our means, been established nabob of Bengal†, and who was so grateful as to do us all the favour he could in our trade, without doing any injustice to the Dutch. For this purpose, the Dutch governor at Batavia began to make preparations in the month of March or April, 1759; and in order to conceal the real design of this armament, it was pretended, and publickly given out, that it was designed to carry a body of troops to Negapatam, for securing their settlements, on the Coromandel coast, from those insults to which they were exposed by the war carrying on between the French and us upon that coast. Accordingly to establish the more firmly a belief of this pretence, all the ships of this armament, except one, arrived at Negapatam in July, and actually landed the troops they had on board; but one of them proceeded directly to Bengal with what troops she had on board, where she arrived in August, and upon her arrival, the directors of the chief Dutch settlement in Bengal petitioned the Nabob for leave to land the troops.

But notwithstanding all the art made use of by the Dutch to conceal the design of this armament, our people in Bengal had by several channels had undoubted advice, that the whole of this armament was designed to compel the nabob of Bengal to comply with all the unreasonable demands they had before made, or should afterwards make, and if he should refuse any of their demands to join with his enemies in any attempt against him, though they very well knew that we were obliged by treaty to assist him, in case of his being so unjustly attacked by them, or any one else by their procurement. For this reason we were obliged to communicate, and accordingly did communicate, to the nabob the advices we had received, and for

\* See before, p. 134.

† See *Lond. Mag.* 1761, p. 125.



for the same reason Col. Forde, with his detachment was recalled from Golconda, soon after, or about the time, that the French were driven from Cockanara\*, as we foresaw, that we should probably be unavoidably involved in hostilities with the Dutch, of which the most authentic account I can give is the following letter from the president and council of Bengal to the court of directors of our East-India company, which, with a spirited memorial, was, on the 14th of August, 1760, laid before the States-General, by our minister at the Hague, and which is as follows :

“ About the beginning of the month of August, 1759, we received advice, that a powerful armament was equipping at Batavia, and an embarkation of troops making there ; that its destination was not known, but that common fame gave out it was intended against Bengal. The governor directly acquainted the Nizam, Jaffier Aly Khan, therewith, who immediately sent a Purwanah and peremptory orders to Chinsura, forbidding the admission of any troops or vessels into the country. The Nizam caused a copy of this Purwanah to be given to governor Clive ; requiring him, besides, in consequence of the treaty subsisting with the English, to join his forces in order to prevent any foreign troops from entering his country.

In the mean time a Dutch vessel, with European troops and Buggoses on board, arrived in the river. The governor acquainted the Nizam therewith, who found himself greatly perplexed : However, he dispatched a second Purwanah to the Dutch, with orders to Uturbeg Khan, Fouzdaar of Hughley, immediately to join the governor with a body of troops, and repeated his demand for our assistance, in order to prevent the Dutch troops or vessels from proceeding up the river. In answer to the Nizam's first Purwanah, the Dutch made a solemn promise of obeying his orders : And to the second, repeated the same solemn assurances ; declaring that the vessel which was arrived, came in by accident for water and provisions, being by stress of weather driven beside the fort of Nagapatnam, to which she was bound ; and that both the vessel and troops on board would quit the river, as soon as they had taken in their refreshments.

It was, however, judged expedient to send a detachment of troops, to join ano-

ther from the Suba, under the command of the officer of the Fouzdaar, in order to take possession of the fort of Tanna, and of the battery of Charnoe, which lies over-against that fort, with orders to stop and visit all vessels that should pass, but without giving them any further molestation. Parties were also sent out, on both sides the river, to prevent any foreign troops from advancing by land.

In consequence of those orders, all Dutch vessels were brought to, those being suffered to pass which had no troops on board. Among others Myn Heer Zuydlands, an officer of the Dutch company, refused for some time to bring to, and be visited ; and having struck the officer, who commanded at the battery of Charnoe, he and another Dutch gentleman, who was with him, were detained prisoners for some hours, till an order from the governor discharged both them and the vessel. On board of this vessel were found concealed eighteen Buggoses, who were reconducted under an escort by land, till in sight of their vessel at Fulta, and there dismissed.

On occasion of these transactions, we received long remonstrances from the gentlemen of the factory of Chinsura ; to which we replied, that as principals we were authorized by the custom and law of nations, to visit all vessels going up the river, without distinction, as they might serve to introduce French troops into the country ; and that in quality of auxiliaries to the Mogul, we were bound by solemn treaty to join his viceroy, in order to oppose the introducing any European, or other foreign troops whatever into Bengal, and would religiously fulfil our duty in both respects with all our forces, and to the utmost of our power.

In the beginning of October, Jaffier Aly Khan came hither, to pay a visit to the governor. During his stay among us, advice came, that lower down the river, six or seven other large Dutch vessels were arrived, full of European soldiers and Buggoses : And some days after, there was certain intelligence of their coming up the river ; and that the Dutch were enlisting men of all sorts at Chinsura, Cassembuzar, and Patna.

Our governor, with indefatigable diligence, made the necessary dispositions to defeat the designs of the Dutch. The ships Calcutta, duke of Dorset, and Hardwick, the only vessels we had in the river, were ordered immediately to come



come before the town: The detachments at the fort of Tanna, and at the battery of Charnoe, were reinforced, and heavy artillery mounted there, as well as on the two faces of our new fort, which commands the river: The detachment at Patna was called off, and the militia put under arms.

As soon as the Dutch imagined themselves in a condition to act, they sent us a packet of remonstrances; wherein they recapitulated all their preceding ones, and threatened to avenge themselves, and make reprisals, if we persisted in visiting their vessels, and hindering their troops from coming up the river. We made answer, once for all, that we offered no insult to their flag, neither seized on, or meddled with their property, nor infringed their privileges; that with regard to their introducing troops into Bengal, it was the Nizam's business to judge how far it concerned him to preserve the peace and tranquillity of his own country: That it was by order of the viceroy, and under the flag of the emperor, his master, and by his troops, that their vessels were stopped and visited, and their troops prevented from coming up; and consequently he was the proper person to apply to: That we were ready to interpose our good offices, in order to appease his resentment.

Things were in this state, when the Dutch began to commit hostilities lower down the river, by firing with ball on our vessels, seizing seven of them, and also our boats laden with corn, &c. pulling down our colours, unlading our cannon, military stores, &c. from our vessels into their own; making the captains, officers, &c. prisoners: They also begun hostilities on land, in our Purgannahs of Fulta and Reapore, where they took down our flags; burnt the houses and effects of the company's tenants: The Leopard, Capt. Barclay, who was dispatched with letters to Admiral Cornish, was one of the ships they seized.

Governor Clive acquainted the Nizam with those acts of violence committed by the Dutch lower down the river; adding, that as it was against us they actually commenced the war, he ought to consider the quarrel, as subsisting at present only between them and us.

Hitherto we could not learn, whether the Dutch purposed to bring up their ves-

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sels, with the forces on board, above the batteries; or to debark them as high as possible, and then march them over land. The governor, however, made the necessary dispositions against either event as far as the smallness of our numbers would permit; our whole force consisting of 240 Europeans of the battalion, about 80 of the corps of artillery, and 1200 Seapoys. The choicest troops of the former, and the greater part of the latter, together with several volunteers of the Militia, and part of the independant company, of which a body of cavalry was formed, were posted at Charnoe and Tanna, under Capt. Knox. Colonel Forde, who had quitted the service on account of his bad state of health, joined us some days before these troubles, and at the request of the governor, accepted, in a frank and obliging manner, the command of the troops that remained in garrison, which marched northwards on the 19th of November: That very day Mr. Holwell had orders to take upon him the guard and defence of Fort William with the militia; which consisted of about 250 Europeans, besides some inhabitants; the governor mean while dividing his attention and presence between the two divisions, that at Charnoe, and that in the field.

The first blow struck against the Dutch was the taking possession of Barnagore, whence Colonel Forde passed with his troops, and four field-pieces, to the other side of the river to Syrapore, a Danish factory, and marched thence to Chandanagore: Not only with the view of striking terror into Chinsura, but also to be at hand to intercept the Dutch troops, in case they debarked, and attempted to get thither by land.

During this period, the Dutch vessels continued to advance with their captures and prisoners: Our three vessels which followed them, had peremptory orders to pass them, and post themselves above the batteries, where the fire-ships lay, and where every measure thought necessary to destroy the Dutch vessels, should they venture to pass, were taken. The Dutch commander twice ordered commandant Wilton not to pass the Dutch vessels; threatening, if he did, to fire in to him. On the 21st of Nov. the Dutch armament cast anchor in the offing of Sankeral, a point within cannon shot of our batteries. On the 22d they debarked



on the opposite shore 700 Europeans, and about 300 Buggoes, and their vessels fell down, and cast anchor at point Melancholy, below our vessels. Colonel Forde was immediately informed of all this, with assurance of being reinforced with all possible speed by Capt. Knox, and the detachments which were at the batteries, and in consequence called off. On the 23d our commandant was ordered to demand the immediate restitution of our vessels, subjects, and effects, and in case of refusal on the part of the Dutch to attack their vessels. On the day following, the demand was made, and refused. The Dutch had seven vessels, four of which were of the line; and we had only three in all. And notwithstanding this inequality, we attacked them, and, after about two hours fight, the Dutch commandant struck, and the others followed his example, except his second, who got clear off, by fighting his way, and fell down to Culpee, where he was intercepted by the Oxford and Royal George, which had arrived two days before, and had our orders to join the other captains. The Dutch commandant had about thirty killed, and many wounded; he suffered most as did the Duke of Dorset on our side, which was more immediately engaged with him. On the same day, the 24th, Colonel Forde began his march from the French gardens northwards, proposing to encamp between Chandanagore and Chinsura. In passing through the former place, he was attacked by the Dutch, with four pieces of cannon, and the garrison of Chinsura, which was marched out, and posted in the houses and ruins of Chandanagore, at the same time that Colonel Forde entered it with his troops on the south side. However he succeeded in forcing them soon from their ambuscade; took their cannon, and pursued them, killing some, as far as the barrier of Chinsura, which he prepared to attack, having been first joined by Capt. Knox, and the troops of the batteries of Char-noe and Tanna.

On the day following, Colonel Forde received certain advice of the approach of the Dutch troops, debarked from the vessels, which, in spite of his vigilance, were joined by a party of the garrison of Chinsura. He marched directly with two field pieces, and met them in the plain of Bederra, at about two coss from Chinsura, where they soon after came to

blows. The Dutch were commanded by Colonel Roussel, a Frenchman. Their force was about seven hundred Europeans, and a like number of Buggoes, besides the troops of the country: Ours consisted of two hundred and forty foot, eighty of the artillery, and fifty other European volunteers, who formed the independent company of cavalry, and of eight hundred Seapoys, or thereabouts. The action was short, bloody, and decisive; the Dutch, in less than half an hour, were entirely routed, having about one hundred and twenty Europeans and two hundred Buggoes killed; three hundred and fifty Europeans, and two hundred Buggoes made prisoners, with M. Roussel and fourteen officers; and one hundred and fifty wounded. Our loss was very moderate. After this action Colonel Forde resumed his march back, encamped before Chinsura, and wrote for further orders. The Dutch wrote to Colonel Forde, as also to the council here, praying a cessation of hostilities, and proposing terms of accommodation. We imagined we had sufficiently chastised and humbled them, without seizing on their settlement, which must have surrendered on the first summons. We agreed therefore to enter into treaty with them: Deputies were nominated, and matters brought to a speedy and amicable issue. They disowned the proceedings of their ships down the river, owned themselves the aggressors, and agreed to pay costs and damages; upon which we returned their vessels.

Three days after the battle of Bederra, the young Nabob arrived with six or seven thousand horse, and encamped a short coss from Chinsura. The Dutch were in the greatest consternation. They wrote to governor Clive in the most submissive terms, begging that he would be so good as to intercede for them and not suffer them to be given up to the violence of the Moors. The governor did so, and repaired directly to the French gardens, in order to be at hand to check the young Nabob, and prevent his coming to extremities with the Dutch. His good offices had their effect: The young Nabob received their deputies, and, after some smart reproaches, granted them pardon, and a promise of ample protection in their commerce and privileges, on the following conditions: Never to think of making



war in the country; never to introduce, or enlist troops, or erect forts therein: To keep on foot one hundred and twenty-five soldiers only, and no more, for the service of their several factories of Chinsura, Colsembuzar, and Patna: Immediately to send away their vessels and troops: And in case they ever contravene any one of those articles, to be punished by entire expulsion out of the country. These conditions being ratified by the council of Houghley; and the Nabob having moreover satisfaction made him for the labour and expences of his march, decamped and returned to the town.

And the treaty made between us and the Dutch, as also the treaty made between them and the Nabob's general, upon this occasion, may be seen in Lond. Mag. 1760, p. 525, et seq. \*

Our people at Bengal, as well as the Nabob, had the more reason to be jealous of the Dutch, as the Shah Zada, a son of the Mogul, had set up pretensions to the Nabobship of Bengal, and had, the beginning of this summer, advanced as far as Patna, with a great army to make good his pretensions; but upon hearing that a large body of English troops, under Colonel Clive, had joined the Nabob's army, which was marching to give him battle, he was so intimidated with the name of Clive, and the high character which the English troops had acquired in all parts of India, that he retreated back with precipitancy quite out of the province of Bengal; but he had not yet given over his design, for he was still at the head of a great army, and would probably have again advanced, if the Dutch had been allowed to land their troops in that province, in hopes, perhaps with an assurance, of being joined by them, and by all the French that were still in that country, many of whom the Dutch had privately taken into their pay; and if this prince had succeeded in his design, it would probably have been attended with the absolute ruin of our settlements and trade in Bengal; for from experience we had no reason to expect that the Dutch would have acted the same generous part by us, as we did upon this occasion by them.

But the precipitate retreat of this Mogul prince was not the only advantage we reaped from the same of our councils and

arms in the Indies: On the hither side of the Peninsula, called the Malabar coast, the same cause produced us this year a very signal advantage: The famous city of Surat had been long oppressed by Siddee Mussfoot, and afterwards by his son, who had succeeded him in the government of the Castle of Surat, and had very much incroached upon the government of the town: The people had in vain applied to the impotent court of the Mogul at Delli, and therefore at last they applied, in the year 1758, to the governor and council of our settlement at Bombay, begging that they would send a proper force for reducing the castle, driving out the tyrannical governor, and afterwards holding possession of it for themselves, under the authority and in the name of the Mogul emperor. As the people of our factory in Surat had often suffered by the oppressions and extortions of the governor of the castle, our government at Bombay gave a favourable ear to this application, and as admiral Pocock was there with his Squadron, in the winter 1758—9, they desired of him, that he would assist them with two ships of his Squadron which he readily agreed to, and ordered the Sunderland and the Newcastle to attend the armament they had provided for this purpose, which they had put under the command of Capt. Maitland of the royal regiment of artillery, of whose success the reader may see his own account in Lond. Mag. 1759, p. 714.

From this account we may see, that though the people of the town had petitioned for this expedition, yet so dastardly were they, that not a man of them offered to give any assistance, or to contribute in any manner towards its success: Can such a cowardly people expect to be free? Can they expect to preserve any legal security for their lives, their liberties, or their properties? But after we were masters both of the town and castle they readily joined with us in obtaining the Mogul's approbation of what we had done, which that court not only granted, but likewise conferred upon the brave, noble, and renowned English company, as they call it, the office of Killedar, or governor, of the castle and the office of Deroga, or admiral, of the fleet of Surat, and also the Tanka, or revenue, allotted for maintaining that fleet, being two lack of Rupees equal to 25000l. sterling

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\* See private Accounts of this affair. Lond. Mag. 1760, p. 370, 525.



sterling yearly, which fleet and revenue were first established by the famous Aurangzebe, for protecting the trade of that city against pirates, and particularly for guarding the ships carrying pilgrims to Mecca, as he found it his interest to pretend being a most zealous Mussulman; but though the revenue has ever since subsisted, like the salaries of the governors of our demolished castles, the fleet has been for many years entirely neglected, though now probably it will by our company, for their own sake, be restored.

[To be continued in our next.]

*Observations with Regard to the Sickness of the Blood.*

**T**HE want of bleeding in sufficient quantities in cases of sizzy blood, being very fatal to many people, especially in country places, through fear and prejudice, has induced me to communicate the following observations. I have remarked three sorts of sizzy blood; but the first only can be properly called sizzy, having on its surface when cold, a kind of size or jelly. The second sort has been justly compared to buff leather, both for its colour and roughness: When it is very bad, it acquires such a hardness on its surface as not to be penetrated even with a sharp instrument. In the third sort the grumous part of the blood collects itself into almost a perfect globe, with a very small surface, and that hard and impenetrable; the under part likewise has, near the hardness and solidity of flesh, and cuts like a piece of liver. Most people upon catching cold, or a stoppage of perspiration, contract a sizzy blood, which, if neglected, soon acquires the property of the second sort, becomes hard and tough, and then they are generally attended with a pleurisy, peripneumony, rheumatic pains or some other inflammatory distemper, in which the necessity of bleeding plentifully is well known; but if it happens, through the remission or going off of the pain, bleeding has not been continued till the sickness disappeared, those people generally relapse, or fall into some chronic disorder, or lingering illness, which if not timely relieved by repeated bleedings mostly ends in death. But what I would principally remark is this, that I have frequently observed that people of a lax fibre, are liable to contract a sizzy

blood without any or very little pain; and these chiefly suffer because bleeding is scarce thought necessary, though full as expedient as in a pleurisy, or any other inflammatory distemper. As to the third sort of blood mentioned, this is seldom seen, because the patient generally dies before it arrives at such a compactness. Whoever considers what must be the necessary consequence of having sizzy blood, must needs see it must occasion the most direful obstructions; or, if the patient lives long enough, by its stagnation in the smaller vessels, it at length putrifies, and occasions the worst of fevers, not much unlike the plague itself.

This distemper of sizzy blood is much more common to the inhabitants of this island than is generally imagined; and when it arrives at such a degree of hardness on the surface as not to be penetrated, it cannot be relieved by any method or medicine, but frequent bleeding, till it becomes more tender. I am persuaded many useful lives might be saved if this was duly attended to, and in many cases, though unattended with pain. If a small quantity of blood was to be taken away for trial, and found sizzy, those people would stand a much better chance by relying upon bleeding only, than any course of physic, though both may be proper when prudently directed. All medicines which occasion any sort of evacuations seem to increase the sizziness of the blood, by lessening the quantity of the serum. Any adult person that has sizzy blood may, with great safety, lose four or five ounces once a week, or oftener, if pain or any troublesome symptom make it necessary: But if they leave off bleeding before the blood becomes tender, it is all to no purpose; if they are able to go abroad, riding on horse-back will greatly assist, together with a diluting diet.

If a medicine could be discovered which would certainly take off such sizziness of the blood without this excessive bleeding, it would be of universal benefit to mankind; for besides the prejudice which most people conceive against such frequent bleedings, it is in itself very often attended with many inconveniences, and not always with success. Where the blood is only simply sizzy, once or twice bleeding, with the usual method of practice, generally relieves: but in the



the second and third sort of blood, where it is hard and impenetrable on its surface, it will not so soon submit to medicines; even blistering, how serviceable soever in the beginning, here proves useless. The neutral salts, whether natural or artificial, are much too weak; the volatile salts carry off too much serum by sweat, as do the fixed salts by urine, to be of any service; nor is it safe to use steel, or any other medicine that has a heating property; the rougher preparations of mercury and antimony are equally dangerous. In a word, whoever is so unhappy as to contract such a state of hard sily blood, in my opinion, must depend for cure almost wholly upon bleeding, and a very thin and slender diet, abstaining from all meat and the broth of it, all fermented and spirituous liquors, observing a constant moderate exercise, and keeping as much as possible from bed.

Many people labouring under chronic diseases, some (as it is called for want of a name expressive enough) under a complication of distempers, will, upon examination, find, they have sily blood, which if not had regard to, can expect little benefit from method or medicine. The great encomiums that have been some time ago bestowed upon tar-water made me hope it might do something in the case of sily blood; but upon the most diligent observation I have been able to make, I could never find it of any service where the blood is impenetrable; so that I have always been forced to have recourse to bleeding again, though I must confess it seems to have a considerable effect in the beginning, before the blood becomes too hard, and at the latter end, when the blood begins a little to relent; so that those people, who depend so much upon the use of tar-water, would do well to examine the state of their blood, and if found sily, not wholly to rely on it.

The principal causes of sily blood are these: First, eating flesh. Second, drinking strong fermented liquors, especially ale. Thirdly, (the consequence of both) sloth, indolence, and inactivity. Fourthly, indigestion and plethora. Fifthly, contracted colds. But, sixthly, more especially excessive venery. It is therefore evident how to effect the cure; viz. by avoiding the preceding causes.

See more on this same subject in Boer-

haave's aphor. de morbis spontaneis & glutine oriundis. You may also consult his excellent commentator Van Swieten upon this aphorism.

*The Use of Opium amongst the Turks.*

ONE Mustapha Satoor, an inhabitant of Sediqui, a village six miles from Smyrna, by trade a coffee man, about forty-five years of age, a most famous Opium eater, told Dr. Smith, that his constant dose was three drachms a day of crude Opium, one half of which he took in the morning, and the other half in the afternoon; but that he could safely take double that quantity.

Dr. Smith, therefore, resolving to be an eye witness of what he could do, provided the best opium he could get, and weighed it nicely into drachms; of which the Turk took a drachm and a half, made up into three pills, and chewed them with a little water; the visible effects the Opium had on him were to make his eyes sparkle, and give a new air of life and brightness to his face; at three o'clock in the afternoon he came to the doctor again, and took the same quantity as in the morning, and appeared after it with the same symptoms, alledging, that it had always the same effects upon him, giving him vigour and spirit; and that it was become as necessary to him as any other part of his sustenance; that it made him fitter for procreation, that it never affected him with sleep and drowsiness, but rather hindered his repose when he happened to take an over-dose; that he had used it for twenty five years, beginning with the bigness of a grain, and gradually proceeding to larger quantities; and that the want of it, and the desire of taking it, grew daily upon him.

The effects it had on his health were, weakness, small legs, gums eaten away, so that the teeth stood bare to the roots; his complexion was yellow; and he appeared older by twenty years than he really was.

Opium is commonly taken by the messengers in Turkey, who are employed in making quick dispatches; it is generally part of their provision; they take it when they find themselves weary, and it gives them strength and spirit to proceed.

The Turks use Opium made up with something that renders it palatable, at their



their feast called Bairam, to make them chearful; which may be one reason of its prevailing so much; for finding that it then inspires them with agreeable fancies, they are tempted to continue it, and so its use becomes necessary, and grows upon them.

*Some Account of the Trial of Neale Molloy, Esq; and Vere Molloy his Wife.*

THE case of Miss Sarah Molloy, we laid before our readers in our vol. for 1762, p. 534; we shall now give them the substance of the indictment and the state of the evidence brought in support of it, as set forth by the counsel for the crown, which contains the chief part of the testimony against Mr. Molloy and his wife.

"This is an indictment against the defendants, that they on the 30th of December, 26th of the late king, and divers days before and after, assaulted and wounded Sarah Molloy their daughter, intending her destruction, imprisoned her, and kept her without the necessaries of life, and that the imprisonment continued ten years: But the days of assault, or time of continuing in prison, are not material for the consideration of the jury. The only thing material for them to consider is, whether this child received such treatment or not. The nature of the case in general, according to my instructions, is this: Mrs. Vere Molloy had taken an unnatural aversion to her daughter, treated her with the greatest cruelty, kept her in a closet under lock and key, without necessaries, fire or candle, that the window of this closet was fastened with a padlock, and the shutters constantly barred, not even light, which is common to all, was she to enjoy: From this treatment she was reduced to the utmost distress, to a skeleton in appearance, and from necessity and want of food overgrown with hair: Her mind was as much neglected as her body; at the age of 16 or 17 she could not say a single prayer, and being asked whether she could say the Lord's Prayer, answered, she knew not the meaning of the expression. In this condition she must have perished, if Providence had not placed some good-natured persons within the hearing of her cries, who fed her from time to time, by putting meat, &c. under the door of the closet. Among many other

instances of the cruelty, one very remarkable instance as mentioned in my brief is, that when the family removed from the town to the country, she was put into the boot of the coach; which will appear from the testimony of Mr. Woodroff, a surgeon of eminence in this city\*.

These are the out-lines; but it is necessary shortly to state the course of the evidence, intended to be offered on the part of the crown; according to which it will appear to your lordship and the jury, if my instructions are true, that in the year 1737, this child commenced her wretched existence, was first given to nurse to Eleanor Campbel, then to a dry nurse, and sent into the country for about a year. That after her return, Eleanor Campbel frequently visited her child, (nurses in this country being remarkable for their fondness and affection to the children committed to their care) and found she was treated with the utmost severity by Mrs. Molloy, and complained of it; upon which she was afterwards constantly refused access to the child. In 1750, the defendants resided in Chancery-Lane, and Christopher Eaton a carpenter, happening in that year to do business in the house with one Strong a carpenter, and Slack a painter, they were surprized with a child running in to them, in a wretched condition, with uplifted arms, begging for God's sake for something to eat, for that she was famishing, and said she was the daughter of Mr. Molloy. Slack had brought his dinner in his pocket, and gave her some bread and meat, which she eat in a most ravenous manner; and afterwards desired for God's sake, not to mention to her mother that they had seen her, for that if they did, her mother would treat her with the greatest cruelty.

In 1752, Margaret Gilleroy lived as a servant with Mr. and Mrs. Molloy, and was a week in the house without knowing that they had a daughter. One day, in the back-yard she heard the cry of a female voice from an upper Window, and found it was Sarah Molloy, who, on being asked what was the matter, said she was almost starved with hunger and cold. Gilleroy supplied her from time to time, and will mention in what manner the mother thought proper to correct her: generally with some dangerous instrument, such as a large bunch of iron keys, and at one time, particularly

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larly when she had a scald head, which covered her with blood.

In 1753, they removed to Dorset-street, to the house of one Magrath, where the same treatment continued.

Arabella Mara lived with them in Chancery-Lane, and, a child came into the kitchen, seeming about 14 or 15, took up some turnip-peels, and ran away with them and eat them: Master Molloy then being present, she asked what figure that was, and the child answered, it was his sister, and begged that she would take care of her, which she did and otherwise Sarah Molloy would have famished. This woman mentions a remarkable instance of the severity with which Sarah was treated; the servant maid went up with her mistress to get some sugar, the child followed, and attempted to take some sugar, the mother took up the sugar mallet and knocked her down, whereby she was covered with blood, and her death might have been the probable consequence of that blow: Another remarkable instance will appear from one Walsh a slater, who was employed to do some work for Mr. Molloy; he sent one Hog his journeyman up the ladder who, looking into their closet window, saw a strange object all grown over with hair; he was so much affrighted, he descended the ladder in a very precipitate manner, which occasioned Walsh to ask Hog what was the matter, he answered, he was greatly frightened, for he had seen a terrible figure in the closet, which he believed to be a fairy, upon which Walsh went up the ladder and found Sarah at the closet window in a most wretched condition, and almost famished.

In 1751, Mary Nary was employed to take care of Mr. Gregory's house, which looked into the yard of Mr. Molloy's house; she heard the cries of a child, and on looking towards the place from whence the noise came, saw her at the window, and put bread and meat on a pack-thread, and conveyed it to the window by her son. So that it was by the fortunate interposition of these persons, from time to time, that she did not perish: This made a noise in the neighbourhood, and came to the ears of Mr. Thomas Smith, who thought it his duty to put it into a method of inquiry; and he applied to doctor King, the parish clergyman, and desired that he and the church-wardens might inquire into this transaction, which

was done, and found but too true. Another gentleman, since dead, who was an ornament to our profession, and was one of the most benevolent and most amiable of men, and happened to have an acquaintance with Mr. Molloy, that gentleman interposed, examined the witnesses, and concurred that these facts were well founded; but upon solemn assurances that the child should for the future be taken care of, and in pity to the parents, that these shocking scenes should not be disclosed, Mr. Smith, in compliance with the opinions of the before-mentioned gentlemen, did not further interfere at that time.

The 20th of Jan. last, a child was found at a door in Ross-lane, almost naked tied with cords, and cut and wounded, and was handed over to the care of the wife of the beadle, with whom she continued till May: No person having in all that time mentioned who she was; she was then sent to the hospital of incurables, several of the persons that I have before named went to see her.

Mara, before she was admitted said, if this is Sarah Molloy she has a wound on her head. Nary, before she was admitted, said she has a weakness in one of her hands, and found it so; and therefore both these witnesses believed it was the same; another before she saw her mentioned the colour of her hair and eyes; and Eleanor Campbel, before she saw her, mentioned that she had two marks, a black speck on her thigh, on the outside towards the middle of it, the shape of a Trout, and a mole on her left breast. All these witnesses swear she is Sarah Molloy the defendants daughter, but whether the girl in the hospital is the same person who has been assaulted, starved and imprisoned, is not material; the assaults and imprisonment are the facts to be enquired about: The jury will consider whether there were such assaults and imprisonment or not, and if they are proved to the satisfaction of the jury will find the defendants guilty thereof."

It will just be necessary to observe, that the witnesses mentioned above, most shamefully prevaricated in their evidence. The council for Molloy and his wife then observed, "That no account was given why this prosecution was not carried on before; it appearing that the prosecutor and the witnesses knew, ten years ago, whether there was any foundation



their feast called Bairam, to make them chearful; which may be one reason of its prevailing so much; for finding that it then inspires them with agreeable fancies, they are tempted to continue it, and so its use becomes necessary, and grows upon them.

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In 1753, they removed to Dorset-street, to the house of one Magrath, where the same treatment continued.

Arabella Mara lived with them in Chancery-Lane, and, a child came into the kitchen, seeming about 14 or 15, took up some turnip-peels, and ran away with them and eat them: Master Molloy then being present, she asked what figure that was, and the child answered, it was his sister, and begged that she would take care of her, which she did and otherwise Sarah Molloy would have famished. This woman mentions a remarkable instance of the severity with which Sarah was treated; the servant maid went up with her mistress to get some sugar, the child followed, and attempted to take some sugar, the mother took up the sugar mallet and knocked her down, whereby she was covered with blood, and her death might have been the probable consequence of that blow: Another remarkable instance will appear from one Walsh a slater, who was employed to do some work for Mr. Molloy; he sent one Hog his journeyman up the ladder who, looking into their closet window, saw a strange object all grown over with hair; he was so much affrighted, he descended the ladder in a very precipitate manner, which occasioned Walsh to ask Hog what was the matter, he answered, he was greatly frightened, for he had seen a terrible figure in the closet, which he believed to be a fairy, upon which Walsh went up the ladder and found Sarah at the closet window in a most wretched condition, and almost famished.

In 1751, Mary Nary was employed to take care of Mr. Gregory's house, which looked into the yard of Mr. Molloy's house; she heard the cries of a child, and on looking towards the place from whence the noise came, saw her at the window, and put bread and meat on a pack-thread, and conveyed it to the window by her son. So that it was by the fortunate interposition of these persons, from time to time, that she did not perish: This made a noise in the neighbourhood, and came to the ears of Mr. Thomas Smith, who thought it his duty to put it into a method of inquiry; and he applied to doctor King, the parish clergyman, and desired that he and the church-wardens might inquire into this transaction, which

was done, and found but too true. Another gentleman, since dead, who was an ornament to our profession, and was one of the most benevolent and most amiable of men, and happened to have an acquaintance with Mr. Molloy, that gentleman interposed, examined the witnesses, and concurred that these facts were well founded; but upon solemn assurances that the child should for the future be taken care of, and in pity to the parents, that these shocking scenes should not be disclosed, Mr. Smith, in compliance with the opinions of the before-mentioned gentlemen, did not further interfere at that time.

The 20th of Jan. last, a child was found at a door in Rofs-lane, almost naked tied with cords, and cut and wounded, and was handed over to the care of the wife of the beadle, with whom she continued till May: No person having in all that time mentioned who she was; she was then sent to the hospital of incurables, several of the persons that I have before named went to see her.

Mara, before she was admitted said, if this is Sarah Molloy she has a wound on her head. Nary, before she was admitted, said she has a weakness in one of her hands, and found it so; and therefore both these witnesses believed it was the same; another before she saw her mentioned the colour of her hair and eyes; and Eleanor Campbel, before she saw her, mentioned that she had two marks, a black speck on her thigh, on the outside towards the middle of it, the shape of a Trout, and a mole on her left breast. All these witnesses swear she is Sarah Molloy the defendants daughter, but whether the girl in the hospital is the same person who has been assaulted, starved and imprisoned, is not material; the assaults and imprisonment are the facts to be enquired about: The jury will consider whether there were such assaults and imprisonment or not, and if they are proved to the satisfaction of the jury will find the defendants guilty thereof."

It will just be necessary to observe, that the witnesses mentioned above, most shamefully prevaricated in their evidence. The council for Molloy and his wife then observed, "That no account was given why this prosecution was not carried on before; it appearing that the prosecutor and the witnesses knew, ten years ago, whether there was any foundation



dation for the present charge, and all which they have now given testimony of, and ought to have acted recently. The prosecution also begun by affidavits taken from several of the witnesses who have been examined, which is a practice always condemned; because a person once drawn in to make an affidavit, is for ever pinned down thereto. This public way of charging must make very strong impressions against this gentleman, as people, according to their credulity, are apt to take it up as real and convincing: But the jury will not be biased by common prejudice, but will judge upon facts. However well intended this prosecution was, to serve the public, it is supported by the weakest facts; by women of the lower kind, who, when of an enthusiastic mind, never know where to stop: And by a footman to Mr. Gregory, and another of low rank; who all swear positively, that this girl upon the table is the girl starved in Chancery-lane, to whom they gave meat and drink. But two others, more careful of their souls and characters, would go no further than to swear they believe it. But Mr. King's testimony shews the difference between persons of character and these low people; and also the surgeon, who tells you this person was a natural from her birth. We shall prove that this unfortunate person is the child of an apothecary, one Clarke, who failed, died, and left a widow; and the mother not being able to maintain her child, thought she might have met with charity in Dublin, and might have got her into Swift's hospital: and we have the persons who brought her to Dublin. She was upon the parish of St. James's about a year, at different places, where the churchwardens agreed for her, and at length carried her into another parish. We shall prove that she was an idiot from her birth, and never spoke since she was four years old, although Gardiner swears that she spoke to him in the hospital. These witnesses for the prosecutor then cannot be believed: When you are satisfied in one point, that she was always an idiot, and that her name is Clarke, how can you believe the rest? Next, we shall prove that the young lady produced by us, has been kept at a creditable boarding school. And we have present several ladies of distinction, and relations of Mrs. Molloy's; and also

two clergymen, who will give an account how well, and with what parental affection Mr. Molloy's child has been educated: And then hope you will think nothing so dangerous to liberty, life, or property as to go by the oaths of such people as the prosecutor's witnesses, who must be looked upon as the vilest and most detestable crew."

All the above facts as thus set forth by the counsel for the defendants were fully proved to the satisfaction of the court and jury, when the latter withdrew, and, in less than a quarter of an hour, returned with their verdicts, that the defendants were NOT GUILTY.

The verdicts being recorded, the counsel for the defendants moved to have copies of the examinations of Eleanor Campbel, Arabella Mara, and Mary Nary, in order to their being indicted for perjury. Which motion the court granted."

We apprehend we have given as much of this trial as will satisfy the curiosity of our readers, without entering into a particular and tedious detail of what every witness deposed.

*From the NORTH BRITON, No. 34*

**I**T is become the fashion to ask, "What have you to say against the present minister; what ill hath he done?" I would answer this question, and, I think, not improperly, by asking another. "What have you to say for the present minister? What good hath he done?" My notion hath ever been, that services should precede rewards, and that places of so high and interesting a nature, should be conferred on those only who had previously given some unquestionable proofs of integrity and ability. The tools of this very great man, and particularly the Auditor, think all objections to his having the direction of public affairs sufficiently answered by telling us, that he is a man of excellent character in private life.

Whether this be truth or not, I neither know nor care; but certain I am, that it is nothing at all to the present point. Private virtues are very often to be found where the qualifications of a public character may be wanting. A good man may be a very bad minister; and this observation will justify us in asserting, that religion was, in a great measure the



cause of that prince's fall, whom we now consider as a martyr.

In the best political pamphlet which hath been laid before the public, relative to our present divisions, it is asserted, and I think with great reason, that the unpopularity of a minister, on whatever grounds it is taken up, is in itself a sufficient motive for him to quit the administration; nor would the ministerial hirelings have seriously contradicted this doctrine, if they had once considered, that the consequences of such unpopularity will be the same, whether it should arise from prejudice or from reason. In the course of this paper, I shall venture to go one step farther, and shew that there are many other real, fair, and substantial objections to the administration of this Scot.

The first is, that he is a Scot—Can he help that, say his friends? No, nor can we; I, from my soul, wish that we could.—But, say they—you cannot impute his country to him as a fault; it is his misfortune. The misfortune I am afraid, is ours. But in spite of all their specious arguments, I am certain, that reason could never believe that a Scot was fit to have the management of English affairs. There is something in the very thought which strikes disagreeably, even before we are able to account for our disgust, though on a moment's pause we find reasons enough at hand ready to justify it. A Scot hath no more natural right to preferments in England, than a Hanoverian or a Hottentot; and though from the time that the Stuarts, of ever odious memory, first mounted the throne, the Scots have overran the land; yet, the countenance shewn to them hath ever been attended with murmurs and discontent.

Besides the objection which lies against the minister from his being a Scot, from his glaring partiality to that nation, and contempt of us: From his connexions with the old enemies of our constitution, and supercilious treatment of the true friends of it: From the arbitrary displacing of men, merely because they were too honest to approve his measures, and from the doctrines of arbitrary power which seem to be once more walking abroad under his protection; our discontent is well grounded on the late inglorious peace.

The warmest defenders of the peace on Feb. 1763.

the present plan, seem to abate something of their zeal, and no longer assert it to be adequate to our success, but to be necessary for us in our present situation; and this doctrine hath been maintained, on a public occasion, by a gentleman of known abilities, who for some time has exerted the happy and honourable art of speechifying so mysteriously, that no one can find out whether he is for or against the peace and the administration. Could it be made out there was an absolute necessity for us to make peace, and such a peace, I dare not to wag my tongue against those concerned in patching it up; but this point, though frequently asserted, remains yet to be proved; and those trifling pretences which have been offered to the public, want nothing but the slightest consideration to make them contemptible.

On a comparison with our enemies we had no imaginable reason to make peace: They were totally undone—we had nothing to fear from them, and much was to be got. The time was come when our brave sailors might have reaped the rewards of their dangers, and instead of returning to rust at home in beggary and contempt, might have settled themselves in ease and comfort. France, we all know, was ruined: Her fleets destroyed, her trade at a stand, her colonies in our hands. Spain, an enemy at the best little to be feared, had lost that fortress which alone secured to her the sinews of war. Nor is this assertion without proof. Pococke, to whom the nation is bound by the most important services, declared it; we had it delivered to us in a place and by a person which makes the truth undoubted; nay, we seriously and solemnly returned thanks, by authority, in our churches, to almighty God, for having deprived our enemies of the means of war. In such a situation what was to prevent a peace adequate to our successes? The minister. What was to drive us to the acceptance of such terms as are generally disagreeable? The minister. What could induce us to restore our conquests, to put the enemy into a condition of rekindling the flames of war in a short time, and more to our disadvantage? What, but the minister. Above all, why allow the right of fishing? Because the French would not make peace without it; they held it a *sine qua non*. However fashionable it may be to under-  
M value



value that article now, their attention to it, if nothing else, demanded ours; and, if it is a *fine gain* to the French, that was reason sufficient to make it so with us. But I cannot enough admire that the French would not make peace without it. Are the vanquished then to prescribe terms to their conquerors? What did it concern England whether France called it peace or war, if she was so destitute of force as to be unable to oppose our success, and to prevent that commerce, which put the whole world into our hands, though we have generously given so considerable a part of it to her again?

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,  
WE shall easily form a rational well-grounded opinion of the peace, upon inspecting the following comparative view of the cessions and concessions mutually agreed upon between the court of Great Britain and the other courts respectively; in drawing up which I have presupposed, as an axiom in politics, that no place conquered by an enemy is really the property of the conqueror, until it is expressly ceded by the ensuing treaty of pacification, consequently every place reduced to the obedience of our sovereign during the war, and ceded to us by the preliminaries, I consider as secured to us by the pacification. On the other hand every thing restored to either power I consider as so much gained by the peace, to the power so receiving; for want of observing this caution, several fallacious estimates of the preliminary articles have appeared in the public papers, tending greatly to mislead the credulous and even some of the more judicious of the people.

*Advantages accruing to Great Britain from the peace, in America.*

The island of Granado and Granadines with the three neutral islands Tobago, St. Vincent, and Dominico. Acadia with all its parts and dependencies, all Canada with ditto, as well as the island of Cape Breton, and all the islands in the gulf and river of St. Lawrence, with all the large tract of land stretching along the back of our colonies from the northernmost to the southernmost, extending in breadth to the river Mississippi,

*Advantages accruing to the French by the peace, in America.*

Martinico, Guadaloupe, Desiderade, and Mariegalante, restored. The neutral island St. Lucia ceded. The Newfoundland fishery under strict limitations, with St. Peter and Miquelon.

*In AFRICA.*

Senegal ceded to England. Goree restored to France.

*EAST-INDIES.*

Restitutions on both sides, and the French not to erect any fortifications, or keep troops in Bengal.

*In EUROPE.*

Minorca restored to us. Hanover, our sovereign's electoral dominions, Hesse and other countries of our allies restored to their respective sovereigns; the Prussian territories evacuated, that prince freed from the fear of a French invasion, and we honourably disengaged from him. Dunkirk destroyed. Newport and Ostend, two dangerous weapons in the hands of the French, wrested from them, and put into hands less dangerous. Belleisle restored to France.

*In Favour of Great Britain.*

Freedom of cutting logwood. The fishery given up by Spain. Florida ceded, though not conquered by us, which completes the security of our continental American colonies, and commands the windward passage; Portugal, our lucrative ally, rescued from the jaws of destruction, and we thereby freed from a second land war upon the continent of Europe.

*In Favour of Spain.*

The Havannah restored.

To prevent endless controversy upon such a prolific subject, I shall confine myself to a few obvious remarks upon the particulars above specified, desiring the friendly assistance of any of your political correspondents, in rectifying any omission or mistake of mine, either in stating the articles, or my remarks thereon.

1. All our settlements and possessions that belonged to us at the commencement of the war are effectually ascertained and secured to us.

2. All doubtful claims which occasioned disputes about particular places between us and the French, are now fully decided in our favour.

3. The French and Spaniards are not left in possession of one foot of ground which they did not possess in full right before the war, but St. Lucia.

4. On the contrary, they have by treaty given up all claim and pretensions to some islands, and a very large tract of land, bordering upon the back of all our North American colonies, formerly in their possession.

5. By the foregoing article the end of going to war is fully answered, our colonies being secured from their encroachments, which fomented the war, and would always have been a thorn in our sides, while in our enemy's hands.

6. The concessions are some compensation for the great expence we have sustained in asserting our right against the French encroachments; how far it amounts to an equivalent for our great expences, I humbly presume



presume will be best determined by future experience: Query, Whether it would not be good employment for a small Squadron of his majesty's frigates to go immediately to explore these new acquired lands.

7. The French have submitted to ratify in their full force, every humbling article of former treaties, for destroying Dunkirk.

8. Equal care has been taken of the safety and interest of our allies, so far as is consistent with the welfare of Europe.

9. To crown all, we have performed, in a national capacity, a most noble christian duty, by returning good for evil, in providing for the restitution of Newport and Ostend.

Will any one have the effrontery to say, all that ground is worth nothing to us? Will they also say it is of no use to our colonies? Let them prove that it is indifferent to our colonists, whether their grand enemy be at their door, or removed at the distance of two thousand miles from their habitation.

Much more might be added in defence of the peace, which I make no scruple of pronouncing, a *safe, honourable, beneficial, and, in all probability, a permanent peace*; but defer what further observations occur, till another opportunity.

21 Jan. 1763. BRITAN. PHILANTH.

*The following Manifesto, relative to some Proceedings of the Bishop of Cuba, was published at the Havanna, on third of November last. By his Excellency George Earl of Albemarle, &c. Captain General and Governor of the Island of Cuba.*

"I T being stipulated by the 7th article of capitulation, that no promotion should be made in the church without the approbation and consent of the governor; his excellency the earl of Albemarle, having on several occasions demanded of the bishop a list of the ecclesiasticks in his diocese, in order that his excellency might be able to judge of the merits of such persons as should be recommended for preferment:

And whereas the bishop, in a very disrespectful manner, having always denied complying with his excellency's demand, and in a letter of the 2d of this month, not only absolutely refused to send the list demanded, but threatened, in a very unlawful and imperious manner, that he would complain to the courts of Great-Britain and Spain, of the irregular demand, as a breach of the capitulation; and made mention in the said letter of the respective courts and sovereigns in a very seditious manner, forgetting not only his being subject to Great Britain, but considering himself a subject of his catholic majesty, notwithstanding the capitulation:

Wherefore his excellency the earl of Albemarle thinks it absolutely necessary to move the bishop from this island, and send him to Florida in one of his majesty's ships of war, in order that the tranquillity of this city may

be preserved, and that harmony and good understanding may be preserved between his majesty's old and new subjects, which the bishop in such a flagrant manner has endeavoured to interrupt.

His excellency with regret finds himself obliged to make use of his authority, and the power with which he is invested, not only by the conquest, but likewise by the 11th article of the capitulation. But notwithstanding such irregular proceedings of the bishop, his excellency is determined to continue to protect the church, and preserve its members in all their rights and privileges, as stipulated by the articles of capitulation, although those have not been strictly complied with on the part of some of the magistrates within the district and jurisdiction of this city of the Havanna

Havanna,

Nov. 3. 1763.

Signed,

ALBEMARLE."

*Method of saving Lives at dangerous Fires.*

I N T O the upper part of a window-frame drive a staple, or screw in an iron bolt with an eye. Provide two blocks with two or three pullies in each, (which may be had cheap, at any ship block-maker's) pass a rope through each pulley of a length sufficient to reach the ground from the top of the window. Provide also a strong bag or sack, of about four feet deep, and eighteen inches wide, with a wooden bottom, and a few hoops to keep the sack open, as in a hoop-petticoat. When an unhappy occasion requires the use of these, let the hoop of the upper block be hung in the staple; then the party must stand on the wooden bottom, and draw the sack up about them, and hang the string of the sack on the hook of the under block, when any one person may, with the greatest ease and safety, let them down to the street; and drawing up the sack again may, in like manner, let down a whole family, women, children, sick, old and infirm; and, at last, lower himself down, by only holding the same rope in his own hand.

The ease and safety of all this will plainly appear to many fine tender ladies, on recollecting it is the very same, as when they make a visit on board some large ship or man of war, when, without any fear or danger, they are hoisted up in a chair from their boat, and in the same replaced there again.

*Letter from the late Earl of Corke and Orrery to the Rev. Mr. De La Cour.*

S I R,  
I WAS resolved to be so early in my acknowledgments, that I have only allowed myself time cursorily to read over a poem \* inscribed to me which a few hours ago reached this place: Where I live, the world forgetting, and, I was in hopes, by the world forgot. It was great pleasure to me, when I was in Ireland, to find the spirit of poetry arising there with



with fresh vigour: Here it is sinking apace, and seems only kept up at present by Mr. Pope; but indeed he alone is sufficient to maintain it in its utmost splendor: For which reason I think we ought to wish him immortal in every sense.

I will not despair of returning you my thanks within these few months in a country to which I should be very ungrateful if she did not possess the warmest wishes of my heart: In the mean time, sir, though you are happy in many friends already, I hope you will do me the justice to add to them the name of

Your most obedient servant,

Marston, Dec.

ORRERY and CORKE.

15, 1733.

*Translation of a Letter from the Empress of Russia to M. d'Alembert, at Paris, whom she had invited into Russia to educate her Son.*

Mr. d'Alembert,

"I HAVE just received the answer you wrote to Mr. Odar, in which you refuse to transplant yourself to assist in the education of my son. I easily conceive that it costs a philosopher, like you, nothing to despise what the world calls grandeur and honour: These, in your eyes are very little; and I can readily agree with you that they are so. Considering things in this light, there would be nothing great in the behaviour of Queen Christina [of Sweden] which hath been so highly extolled; and often censured with more justice. But to be born and called to contribute to the happiness and even the instruction of a whole nation, and yet decline it, is, in my opinion, refusing to do that good which you wish to do. Your philosophy is founded in a love to mankind: Permit me then to tell you, that to refuse to serve mankind, whilst it is in your power, is to miss your aim. I know you too well to be a good man, to ascribe your refusal to vanity. I know that the sole motive of it is the love of ease, and leisure to cultivate letters and the friendship of those you esteem. But what is there in this objection? Come, with all your friends; I promise both them and you, every convenience and advantage that depends upon me; and perhaps you will find more liberty and ease here, than in your native country. You refused the invitation of the king of Prussia, notwithstanding your obligations to him; but that prince has no son. I own to you, that I have the education of my son so much at heart, and I think you so necessary to it, that perhaps I press you with too much earnestness. Excuse my indiscretion for the sake of the occasion of it; and be assured that it is my esteem for you that makes me so urgent.

Moscow, Nov. 3, 1762. CATHERINE.

In this whole letter I have argued only from what I have found in your writings: You would not contradict yourself."

*A Notice, apparently circulated by the Friends of the Ministry.*

IN the reply of England, to the first memorial of France during Mr. Buffy's negotiation it is expressly declared, that the adjustment of the affairs in the East-Indies should be left to be settled by the two companies. This, France declares in the memorial of the negotiation (Page 39, the last clause but one) published at Paris, and signed by the duke de Choiseul, would entirely annihilate the French East-India company. When the late negotiation was set on foot, our East-India company was applied to by his majesty's servants, to know on what footing they would chuse to have the affairs in the East-Indies settled: They drew the 10th article now in the preliminaries; it was signed by their chairman, sent to his majesty's minister, and by him transmitted to the noble duke now at Paris: Which article was transcribed into the preliminaries *verbatim*, as it came from the East-India company, and the preliminaries were deferred signing forty-eight hours, as an honourable member of the house of commons declares, waiting for that article. If any inconveniencies, any disadvantages to the nation arise from this preliminary, the East-India company themselves alone are therefore answerable.

*Account of The DISCOVERY, a new Comedy, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane. Written by the Editor of Miss Sidney Bidulph. (See our vol. for 1761, p. 168.)*

THE persons of the drama are as follow, viz.

#### M E N.

Lord Medway	Mr. SHERIDAN.
Sir Anthony Branville	Mr. GARRICK.
Sir Harry Flutter	Mr. ORRERY.
Col. Medway, son to Lord Medway	Mr. HOLLAND.

#### W O M E N.

Lady Medway	Mrs. PRITCHARD.
Lady Flutter, Niece to Sir Anthony	Miss POPE.
Mrs. Knightly, a young Widow	Mrs. YATES.
Mrs. Ricbley, her Sister	Mrs. PALMER.
Louisa, daughter to Lord Medway.	Miss BRIDE.

In the first act Lord Medway is discovered reading. In this situation Lady Medway enters to him, when, after some little expostulation on his Lordship's side, on the unreasonableness of her intrusion, they enter into a kind of churlish dialogue, on the subject of their daughter's intended marriage to Sir Anthony, which Lord Medway speaks up for, as the only means of extricating himself from his present distresses, and likewise of providing for his daughter, whom Sir Anthony agrees to take without a shilling, but which

Lady



Lady Medway endeavours to dissuade him from, partly on account of the daughter's prepossessions in favour of Sir Anthony's nephew, who is on the point of returning from his travels, and partly on account of the prospect they have of marrying Young Medway to Mrs. Knightly, a match which she thinks would answer all the purposes proposed by the other. The dialogue, however, ends with a peremptory order from Lord Medway to his Lady, to let her daughter know, that he will be obeyed.

This Scene is succeeded by the coming in of Sir Harry Flutter, who gives his lordship a long detail of a quarrel that happened that morning, betwixt him and Lady Flutter, which Lord Medway taking advantage of, for the furtherance of his designs upon her ladyship, advises him to stand up for his prerogative, and teaches him the most galling method of behaviour towards her.

In the next scene we are presented with a dialogue between Miss Medway and her mother, who agreeably to Lord Medway's commands, endeavours to prevail on her daughter to accept of Sir Anthony Brenville, but is interrupted in the execution of this office, by the coming in of Lord Medway himself.

Upon this Lady Medway leaves her alone to settle the matter with her father, who after a great deal of cruel teasing tells her his fixed purpose in a few words, which is, that she shall not have young Brenville, but must have the uncle, and leaves her to meditate on it. These two scenes let us a little into the character of Sir Anthony and Lord Medway.

Scene V. presents us with a dialogue between Lord Medway and his son, the colonel, wherein the former has the mortification of seeing his designs again traversed by the colonel's avowed passion for Miss Richley a young lady of great beauty and merit, but without any fortune.

The next act opens with a quarrel between Sir Harry and Lady Flutter, which Lord Medway improving again to his own purposes, Sir Harry retires, and is succeeded by Sir Anthony Brenville, who presents us, *in propria persona*, with all the starchness of his character. His arrival giving birth to a dialogue between him and Lord Medway on the subject of his passion for Lord Medway's daughter, and his fixed resolution never to see Mrs. Knightly more, whom Sir Anthony had but just before paid his addresses to, Lady Flutter leaves them, and unhappily for the old baronet, the formidable Mrs. Knightly enters, soon after which Lord Medway being called down, Sir Anthony and she are thus left alone. A most diverting scene now ensues betwixt the slightly widow and Sir Anthony, which is put an end to by the arrival of Lady Flutter, who is followed again in her turn by Sir Har-

ry; and the rencounter between this happy pair producing, as usual, a jar, Mrs. Knightly leaves them in the midst of the debate, but Sir Harry likewise soon retiring, Lord Medway enters, and finding Lady Flutter alone, makes no inconsiderable advances in her favour, in which, however, he is unfortunately discovered by Lady Medway, which closes the act.

The third act begins with a love conversation between colonel Medway and Miss Richley, wherein the latter acquaints Mr. Medway with her sister's (Mrs. Knightly's) unkind usage of her, who, being in love with the colonel, and suspecting his attachment to the other, becomes peevish, and scarce able to bear her sister in sight. To mend the matter Mrs. Knightly comes in suddenly upon them, and being only rendered more uneasy by some perplexing conversation which she has with the colonel, who quits her as soon as he can with decency, in order to avoid a discovery; she wreaks all the violence of her spleen upon her sister, and with a view of discovering what connection there is between them, gives the maid orders to bring her any letters that may be directed for Miss Richley.

This unfriendly scene is succeeded by one of a more pathetick kind, between Lady Flutter and Lady Medway, who having discovered (as before observed at the end of act 2d) her lord's designs upon Lady Flutter, and the assignation that had been made between them, tells Lady Flutter of it, and laying all the ill consequences of the prosecution of such an affair before her eyes, with the good consequences that would attend Lady Flutter's following her advice in regard to her own husband, converts her, and has the satisfaction of seeing her conversion followed by a happy re-union betwixt her and Sir Harry.

The old formal Sir Anthony next appears upon the stage, and having assured Lord Medway that he is now entirely quit of Mrs. Knightly, is introduced by his lordship to Miss Medway, who manages him so artfully, as to gain an indeterminate time for the giving her hand to him. The great fervour of Sir Anthony's love in this scene, with his pompous phrases and circumlocutive oratory, are very diverting.

The fourth act presents us again with Lord Medway reading, who throwing the book aside in a passion, in the course of his comments upon what he had read, acquaints us with his own unhappiness in his domestic concerns, and the abortive schemes he had formed for retrieving them by the marriage of his son and daughter, to which he adds, an ill run at play the night before. This grave soliloquy is interrupted by a most unreasonable visit from Sir Harry and Lady Flutter, who, after rallying his lordship for some time, in such equivocal terms as embarrass him greatly, lest Lady Flutter should have acquainted



quainted her husband with his attempts upon her honour, they leave him to pursue his meditations alone, and are succeeded by young Medway.

A most pathetick dialogue now ensues between the father and son on the subject of his lordship's very distressed circumstances, in the upshot of which colonel Medway agrees to make a sacrifice of his passion to filial duty; and, consenting to abandon Miss Richley, prepares to address Mrs. Knightly. For this purpose, Lord Medway takes upon him the office of a mediator, and writing to Mrs. Knightly to acquaint her with his son's intended visit, while the fair widow is reading this epistle another letter is brought in, pursuant to the orders she had given before, directed for Miss Richley, wherein the colonel acquaints her with the cause of his being obliged to resign all hopes of her, and of paying his addresses to her sister. On the perusal of this billet, the latter is thrown into the most violent agitations, and poor Miss Richley coming in at the same time to take her leave of her sister, with whom to prevent all further uneasiness she had agreed to part, Mrs. Knightly bursts in indignation from her, and Miss Richley thinking all further ceremony needless, sallies forth in order to proceed to the friend who was to receive her, but at the door is unfortunately met by the colonel.

This unexpected rencounter greatly staggers the pious colonel's resolutions, but the lady behaving with uncommon heroism, and exhorting him to remember his father, she leaves him in a situation very ill adapted to address the widow. In this situation he is found by his father, who calling in accidentally with the view of learning how matters went, dismisses his son for that time, and undertakes to speak himself to Mrs. Knightly.

Act V. is introduced by another soliloquy from Lord Medway, on the ill fate that hangs over all his schemes, during which young Medway entering in order to fulfil his promise to his father, by addressing Mrs. Knightly, a most unexpected discovery is made to the audience, that the widow is his lordship's own daughter, and Miss Richley is the rightful heiress to the great fortune she enjoys. The *Denouement* now hastens on apace. In the midst of the embarrassment which his lordship is thrown into by this discovery, lady Medway enters, and informs him that Mrs. Knightly, who is below, wants to speak with him. Permission being obtained, Mrs. Knightly walks up, and making an offer of resigning one half of her fortune to Miss Richley, to promote her happiness with the colonel, and make her "Amends for the distress she had occasioned her on more accounts than one," the proposal is accepted, and young Medway and Miss Richley are introduced to each other.

Matters being now in this happy train,

lady Medway next becomes a suppliant for her daughter to relieve her from the persecutions of Sir Anthony Brenville's addresses, and obtains his lordship's consent to her marriage with the nephew. This being being likewise agreed to, provided that some expedient can be found out to break off honourably with Sir Anthony, the management of that affair is left to Mrs. Knightly, who, on Sir Anthony's entrance, makes such a proper use of her power over him, that Sir Anthony not only reassumes, with all the romantickness of his character, his former bondage, but likewise consents to his nephew's marriage with Louisa, and to give him a handsome fortune into the bargain.

Sir Harry and Lady Flutter next enter, and being desirous of knowing what is going forward, their curiosity hurries them into their former petulance, and they are on the point of coming again to a downright quarrel, when they are restrained by the seasonable admonitions of Lord and Lady Medway, who assure them that they shall know all at a proper opportunity. In the mean time his lordship begs all their congratulations "on a double occasion; first, on that of being perfectly blessed in domestick joys; and next, that of seeing him a reformed man;" with which agreeable declaration this comedy ends.

[OBSERVATIONS. On Thursday last, for the first time, was performed at the theatre in Drury-lane, a new comedy called *The Discovery*, written by Mrs. Sheridan, the ingenious editor of Miss Sidney Bidolph. Some of the characters in this piece are very strongly marked, and whenever they are introduced, very well sustained. The language seems to be, in general, easy, elegant, and unaffected; and the sentiments naturally introduced. The fable is in many parts extremely beautiful, and its chief fault is its luxuriancy, deviating too far from that admirable simplicity, with which every story ought to be constructed. To many scenes abounding with true comic humour, there are added almost two whole acts of the pathetic. We have no objection to the muse of comedy's sometimes raising her voice. But must confess that we rather admire her smiles than her tears. In the present case, in particular, we could have wished she had not taken on so very grievously; especially as it is the tragick part of this deep comedy that has chiefly occasioned the writer to violate the unity of the fable. That part of the story from which the play takes its name, (*The Discovery*) is the very part, to which we have the most objection. The last act is rather a Richardsonian narration, than part of a dramatic action; and perhaps the author might have been rather unwilling to throw it into action, lest it should betray too near a resemblance to the latter part of the *Conscious Lovers*. The various characters, and interesting situations, of the Medways, the Flutters, and Sir



Sir Anthony, certainly afforded sufficient matter for a comedy: And the serving on the tragic action has embarrassed the whole, by preventing the *Flutters* from being shewn more at full length, and carried through the play, and Sir Anthony, from being thrown into a new situation. This redundancy of fable has also rendered some of the acts immoderately long, and many parts of the representation tedious, for want of proper relief to the attention. Some large ships of war, carrying an uncommon number of guns, being found to be unweildy and almost useless, have been obliged to be reduced to a much lower rate, in order to render them convenient and serviceable; and they have been then found to be excellent ships. We cannot help thinking that our female play-wright has over-built herself; but we think the materials so good, that if it was put upon the stocks again, it might with ease be cut down to a first-rate comedy.

As to what relates to the theatrical representation, we must acknowledge that the characters of the play were all very properly and handsomely dress'd, and most excellently performed. The ladies all did great justice to their parts. Mr. Sheridan, to be sure, did his best. The scene between Mr. Holland and Mrs. Palmer, in the fourth act was very pathetically represented; and that between Mr. O'Brien, and Miss Pope, in the third, was the most elegant sprightliness we remember to have seen on the stage. As to Mr. Garrick, he was (to use the stile and language of Sir Anthony) most ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly ac-tu-ra-te in e-ve-ry Syl-la-ble which he ut-ter-ed.].

*Reasons for repealing the Act of the 5th Eliz. relating to Apprentices, and for making new Regulations on that head.*

THE manifold inconveniencies, which arise from the statute 5 Eliz. ch. 4. relating to apprentices makes me wonder that the people in trade have not long since, as a body, applied for its repeal.

By this statute, the apprentices to tradesmen, in cities and towns corporate, are to be bound for seven years at the least, and the apprenticeship is not to expire before the apprentice is 24 years of age. And the apprentice to a merchant, mercer, draper, goldsmith, ironmonger, embroiderer, or clothier, must be his son, or else the son of a freeholder of 40s. a year, to be certified under the hands and seals of three justices.

And in market towns, the abovenamed tradesmen are to take no apprentices, but their own sons, or the sons of a freeholder of 3l. a year, to be certified as above.

And all indentures and bargains for taking apprentices otherwise than by this statute, are declared void, and the master forfeits 10l.

And every man following any trade, which

he was not apprentice to for seven years, forfeits 40s. a month.

How proper soever these regulations might be, at the time this statute was made, it is very evident they are no ways adapted to modern times, and no solid reason can be given, why every tradesman should not be at liberty to take any youth apprentice, although the youth's father should be no freeholder.

And as the publick is enriched by every laborious hand employed in trades and manufactories, it is both cruel and foolish totally to prevent any such from following a trade, only because they did not serve seven years apprenticeship to it, when by giving that liberty, the person would better support himself and family, and help to enrich the publick, and so greatly has modern practice varied from this law, that was it now to be enforced, the manufactories in many, if not most, of our great towns in England would be greatly interrupted, if not totally stopped.

Is it not then high time, that this old law was repealed? And would it not be better to enact by a new one, that all children above ten years of age, with the consent of their parents, or guardians, might bind themselves apprentice for any term of years, so as the same should expire on or before they attain their age of twenty-one years. And that any minor after the age of fourteen, might bind himself for any term not exceeding seven years; and if it appeared to any two justices of the peace, that the minor was imposed upon, or that it was an unfair bargain, then the justices to be empowered to vacate the indenture and discharge the apprentice, subject nevertheles to an appeal to the quarter sessions.

And let every person, who has or shall serve an apprenticeship of seven years, be at liberty to follow his trade freely, as at present. —But let every person, who does or shall follow a trade to which he has not served seven years apprenticeship, be obliged to take out a yearly license from the government on the following terms (viz.) if he returns 200l. per annum, and under 400l. then to pay 2s. 6d. per year, unless he have four children, and to pay nothing; if he return 400l. and under 600l. per year, then to pay 6s. a year; if above 600l. and under 800l. then 12s. a year; if above 800l. and under 1000l. then 20s. a year; if above 1000l. and under 1500l. then 37s. a year; and so 5s. advance upon every succeeding 500l.

The assessments to be made every year by the assessors of the land tax on oath, according to the best of their judgments, with liberty to appeal to any person aggrieved, and the person appealing to be heard on oath, but not to be obliged to produce his books of account unless he chuses so to do.

On this scheme a considerable sum of money might be yearly raised for the government, without oppressing the subject, and by this method



thod sufficient encouragement would be given to youth to serve a seven years apprenticeship, as they would be thereby excused this tax, and those who should pay it, could have no right to complain, as they ought not to stand on the same footing, as they who have paid the price of a seven years servitude to learn a trade, and have moreover paid an apprentice fee to their masters, and poundage upon that to the government.

And as merchants generally take apprentices only for five years, as to them, five years should have the same privilege as seven to a common trade.

T. L.

*The Marquis of Granby's Letter of Thanks to the British Forces in Germany.*

Munster, **L**ORD Granby has hoped to Jan. 1. have had it in his power to have seen and take his leave of the troops, before their embarkation for England; but a severe illness having detained him at Warburg, and his present state of health obliging him to take another rout, he could not leave this country without this public testimony of his entire approbation of their conduct: since he has had the honour of commanding them.

These sentiments naturally call for his utmost acknowledgments; he therefore returns his warmest thanks to the generals, officers, and private men, composing the whole British corps, for the bravery, zeal, discipline, and good conduct, he has constantly experienced from every individual; and his most particular and personal thanks are due to them for their ready obedience, upon all occasions, to such orders, as his station obliged him to give.

His best endeavours have always been directed to their good, by every means in his power; and he has the satisfaction to think he has some reason to flatter himself of their being convinced, if not of the efficacy, at least of the sincerity, of his intentions, if he may judge by the noble return their behaviour has made him; a behaviour, that while it fills him with gratitude, has endeared them to their king and country, and has covered them with glory and honour.

Highly sensible of their merit, he shall continue while he lives, to look upon it as much his duty, as it will for ever be his inclination, to give them every possible proof of his affection and esteem; which he should be happy to make as apparent as their valour has been, and will be conspicuous and exemplary to their after-ages.

*A List of the Fairs held in the Month of March, in England and Wales, fixed and moveable.*

1. **A**LDBOROUGH, Colyford, Seaton
3. **A**Fincham
4. Frampton, Graffington, Stockport
5. Bolingey, Bury (Lancash.) Tregarroc, West-Looe

6. Burnley, Hingham
7. Abergrow, Blandford, Bourn, Buckingham, Chipping-Norton, Corham, Frampton, Henley (Oxon.) Higham-Ferry, Nottingham, Tewksbury, Uppingham
10. Norton
11. Llandegla
12. Corwen, Langadock, Mydrim, South-Bourn, Sudbury, Talgarth (Yorkshire)
14. Bradford (Yorkshire) Dlandewy, North-op, Seaford
15. Bradford (Yorkshire) Burnham (Norfolk)
16. Okeham, Oswestry
16. Bettus, Caerwryth, Duffield
17. Llangollen, Malmesbury
18. Llanufydd
19. Ruthin
20. Sedburgh, Workop
21. Fazley, Mold, Narberth, Philips Norton
23. Alesham, Retford, Skipton, Wrexham, Woburn
24. Clithero, Keynham, Wye
25. St. Albans, Ash, Axbridge, Bishop-Lydeard, Charphylly, Chagford, Earls-Colne, Grampond, Great-Chart, Henley (Warwickshire) Huntingdon, Malpas, Midhurst, Oxbrough, Rudland, Stockport, Watlington, Wigton, Woodstock, Woodbridge
26. Feckenham, Montgomery, Nantwich
27. Philips Norton, Preston (Lancashire)
28. Loughborough, Patrington
29. Chappel le-Firth, Llangerniew, Stourbridge, Wellington (Salop)
31. Durham, New-Bridge

*Moveable Fairs in March.*

- First Monday, at Kirby-Stephen  
 First Wednesday, Liphook  
 First Thursday, at Ashburton  
 First Saturday, at Wantage  
 Second Monday, at Poole (Montgomeryshire)  
 Friday after the 10th, at Camelford  
 Second Tuesday after the 11th, at Oakhampton  
 Wednesday after the 12th, at Knaresborough  
 Saturday after the 15th, at Shrewsbury  
 Thursday after the 18th, at Rippon  
 Saturday/fortnight before the 25th, at Titchfield  
 Monday before the 25th, at Salisbury  
 Tuesday before the 25th, at Howden  
 Wednesday before the 25th, at Dolton  
 Thursday before the 25th, at Brumyard  
 Last Tuesday, at Newn  
 Last Friday, at Churchingford.

[To be continued in our next.]

**T**HE following is an account of our ports, and the tonnage of shipping employed in trade, during the present war, from whence the reader will perceive that the nation of our commerce being more generally extended



extended is not true, but arose purely from a seeming increased demand for our manufactures, owing to a decrease in the number of hands.

From 1739 to 1754:

British tonnage outwards	—	672,641
Ditto inwards	—	500,818
Foreign ditto outwards	—	151,115
Ditto inwards	—	65,437

For 6 years since, from 1754 to 1760 inclusive;

British tonnage inwards	—	408,159
Ditto outwards	—	466,418
Foreign ditto outwards	—	108,884
Ditto inwards	—	46,963

By this account the decrease of our tonnage is evident.

From 1749 to 1754:

Exports	—	—	61,210,578	3
Imports	—	—	33,179,348	5

Exports exceed the imports 27,931,029 2 8

Annual medium of exports 10,201,729 11 4

Ditto of imports — 5,546,558 0 11

Exports exceed the imports 655,171 10 5

For the six years since 1754:

Exports	—	—	55,101,920	10	9
Imports	—	—	33,974,776	8	10

Exports exceed the imports 21,128,144 1 11

Annual medium of exports 9,31,651 8 5

Ditto of imports — 5,661,96 1 5

Exports exceed the imports 3,521,357 6 11

In this value of exports and imports those to and from the colonies are not included.

When exports exceed the imports, the ballance is made up by bullion: Thus, it is evident, we have lost above eleven hundred thousand pounds a year for the last six years.

The custom-house accounts of the imports from Guadalupe, are as follow:

Cwt. qrs. lb.

In 1759—	900	1	8	} Brown
1760—	168	13	17	
1761—	204	12	7	
and in 1761—	83	3	25	White

These quantities reduced to hogsheds of about eight hundred weight each, which is about the average of French hogsheds, make

In 1759—,825 hhds and a fraction

1760—21010 ditto

1761—25528 ditto.

The whole import to England (but of which 'tis but too strongly surmised, part was smuggled from Martinico) is for the three years 50159 French hhds, which, on an average, make 6719 hhds, equal to English hhds of twelve hundred weight each, 11146.

## POETICAL ESSAYS.

### FRIENDSHIP.

To JOHN AT—, Esq.

TO knit the souls in wisdom's sphere  
that move,  
In one soft bond of amity and love;  
To spread around thy heart-expanding force,  
Make man's frail passions keep a steady  
course,  
Virtue, be this thy welcome task, pursue  
The pleasing plan thy sister wisdom drew!  
—Come then, supreme degree of love refin'd,  
Give all thy virtues to my youthful mind,  
Let no base motives my affections move,  
To quit the sphere thy sacred laws approve;  
Give me to choose whom wisdom's sons ad-  
mire,  
Whom truth adorns and virtue's charms in-  
flame,  
To shun whom vice or earth-born views in-  
flame,  
And with the happy few enroll my name:  
The few select of all mankind alone,  
Thou design'st to call peculiarly thine own.  
—What tho' with daring wish thy charms to  
praise,  
I to thy fame unequal numbers raise,  
In the choice few, whom friendship's ties  
divine,  
(Stronger than nature's brittle bandage) join;  
Feb. 1, 63.

'Tis they alone can tell what pleasing charms  
Await the man whose bosom friendship  
warms.

—Since time's first dawn to these degenerate  
Friendship has still obtain'd some share of  
praise:

In paradise it bless'd the happy pair,

'Till Satan's wiles deceiv'd the easy fair,

And in each period, baleful sin unknown,

The force of friendship noblest empires own,

Display the charms that bless the friendly

mind, [sign'd.

And claim the joys which heav'n for man de-

—Hail! Happy days! When virtue first be-

gan

To fix her influence in the breast of man;

When this alone could glorious deeds inspire,

And dangers serve to fan the glowing fire:

No tyrant's frowns, nor chains, nor death could

move

The well-fix'd virtue, and sure-founded love:

Pythias would die, would willing die, to save

His better part, his Damon from the grave.

—Marcus with horror heard the stern decree

That doom'd his friend to death and infamy,

Each art to save his Rufus oft he try'd,

Each art was vain, and Rufus must have dy'd;

But as the weapon, brandish'd high in air,

Bade him for death's expected stroke prepare,

N

Marcus



Marcus rush'd in amidst th'encircling croud,  
 And thus address'd the ruling pow'r aloud:  
 "Let not the just's for impious blood be spilt,  
 Virtue, for vice, or innocence for guilt;  
 'Twas by this hand thy haughty brother fell,  
 Nor fears my tongue the noble truth to tell;  
 Mankind would joy to see such tyrants bleed,  
 And bless the hand that executes the deed."  
 He said, and Rufus thus exclaim'd; "Beware  
 Tyrant nor thus be caught in friendship's  
 inare,  
 'Twas by this arm the guilty monarch bled,  
 These eyes first saw him number'd with the  
 dead:  
 And oh! my Marcus, gen'rous youth, forgive  
 My warmth of friendly love, that bids thee  
 live;  
 Resign'd to fate the willing victim stands,  
 Welcomes the stroke and glories in his hands."  
 Thus far the tyrant heard the pious strife,  
 Nor view'd unmov'd the generous scorn of life;  
 While the big tear ran trickling down his  
 face,  
 He call'd the youths and bade the contest cease;  
 What savage heart the moving strife could hear,  
 And in the eye restrain the starting tear!  
 He prais'd their unaffected warmth of love,  
 And where's the man who can't such warmth  
 approve?  
 And, as he gives them liberty, requests  
 A vacant place for him within their breasts.  
 —Learn hence gay fools, friendship's the tie  
 that binds  
 And forms the pleasing harmony of minds,  
 Fulfils each want and every wish below,  
 Turns grief to rapture, and to blessings, woe,  
 What God to smooth man's rugged paths has  
 giv'n,  
 The type of never-ending joys in heav'n.  
 Yet foolish man thro' devious paths has stray'd,  
 And lost to virtue scorn'd fair friendship's aid;  
 Mistrust creeps in and taints th'unguarded mind,  
 Vice stalks in front, while virtue sculks be-  
 hind;  
 Hence heart-corroding jealousies arose,  
 War, discontent and half a nation's woes;  
 Hence springs twixt man and man destructive  
 strife,  
 That bitters all the balmy sweets of life.  
 —If any yet remain whom reason guides,  
 And o'er whose actions virtue yet presides;  
 Bless, bless your happy lot! Display the charms  
 That croud round all whose bosoms friendship  
 warms. [shine,  
 —My name among the first, dear friend, shall  
 O! happy, happy union! pair'd with thine;  
 While every action of thy steady soul,  
 Virtue shall guide, and regulate the whole;  
 Each day, like answer'ing unisons we'll move,  
 And taste the joys that spring from friendly  
 love. [come it must,)  
 —When death's cold grasp approach, (and  
 Which levels king and peasant in the dust,  
 Some watchful angel friendship's sons shall lead  
 To joys extatic, joys that never fade.

J. C.

## An ODE to BEAUTY.

By J. GRAY.

**H**AIL roset beauty, earthly, tho' divine,  
 Before whose sacred shrine  
 Monarchs their offerings lay;  
 And heroes, try'd in dire alarms,  
 Forget ambition's luring charms,  
 Proud to confess thy sway!  
 II.  
 The humble peasant, at thy smile,  
 Forgets his misery, and toil,  
 And pleas'd can laugh and sing:  
 To thee, he oft attunes his reed,  
 And makes each flower-bespangled mead,  
 With thy lov'd praises ring.

## III.

Thy heavenly inticing form,  
 To paths of vice, the saint can charm  
 And draw him from his God:  
 But when thou tread'st in righteous ways,  
 With pleasure he thy call obeys,  
 And follows in thy road.

## IV.

Ev'n savages, whose only art,  
 Is how to wing the pointed dart,  
 Confess thy mighty power;  
 And midst their ignorance can see,  
 A power supreme, that's like to thee,  
 And it as God adore.

## V.

The lover oft, in nightly dreams,  
 Clasps thee beside soft chrystal streams,  
 Beneath some flower-wave shade;  
 But when the ruddy morn awakes,  
 The airy phantom from him breaks,  
 And proves a visionary maid.

## VI.

And thus thy glories will decay,  
 Thine's but a momentary stay,  
 Too soon thou fly'st our sight;  
 Too soon thy beams to ruin haste,  
 They're form'd too exquisite to last,  
 Too full of heavenly light.  
 Kingston near Taunton.

Mr. FOOTE's ADDRESS to the Public,  
 after the Prosecution against him for a Libel.

**H**USH! Let me search before I speak  
 aloud—  
 Is no informer skulking in the croud?  
 With art laconick noting all that's said,  
 Malice at heart, indictments in his head;  
 Prepar'd to levy all the legal war,  
 And reuse the clamorous legions of the bar  
 Is here none such?—not one?—then  
 entre-neus  
 I will a tale unfold, tho' strange, yet true;  
 The application must be made by you.  
 At Athens once, fair queen of arms and  
 arts,  
 There dwelt a citizen of moderate parts;  
 Precise his manner, and demure his looks,  
 His mind unletter'd tho' he dealt in books;  
 Amorous, tho' old; tho' dull, lov'd-repartees;  
 And penn'd a paragraph most daintily:



He aim'd at purity in all he said,  
And never once omitted *eth* or *ed*;  
In *batb*, and *dotb* was rarely known to fail,  
Himself the hero of each little tale:  
With wits and lords this man was much de-  
lighted, [knightsd.  
And once (it has been said) was near being  
One Aristophanes (a wicked wit  
Who never heeded grace in what he writ)  
Had mark'd the manner of this Grecian sage,  
And, thinking him a subject for the stage,  
Had, from the lumber, cull'd with curious  
care, [air,  
His voice, his looks, his gesture, gait, and  
His affectation, consequence and mien,  
And boldly launch'd him on the comic scene;  
Loud peals of plaudits thro' the circle ran,  
All felt the satire, for all knew the man.

Then Peter—Petros was his classic name,  
Fearing the loss of dignity and fame,  
To a grave lawyer in a hurry flies,  
Opens his purse and begs his best advice.  
The fee secur'd, the lawyer strokes his band.  
"The case you put I fully understand;  
The thing is plain from Cocos's reports,  
For rules of poetry a'n't rules of courts:  
A libel this—I'll make the mummer  
know it."—  
A Grecian constable took up the poet;  
Restrain'd the sallies of his laughing muse,  
Call'd harmless humour scandalous abuse:  
The bard appeal'd from this severe decree,  
Th' indulgent public set the pris'ner free:  
Greece was to him what Dublin is to me.

O D E performed at the Castle of Dublin, on  
the 18th of January, 1763, being the Day  
appointed for the Celebration of her Majesty's  
Birth-Day.

By Benjamin Victor, Esq;

RECIT. DUETT and CHORUS.

SACRED to Charlotte shines this day!  
Hibernia strikes her antient lyre!  
For Charlotte culls her choicest lay,  
And wakes to rapture all her choir!

A I R.

With trembling hand in vain she'd trace,  
A form where every charm is seen!  
Where wisdom sits with mildest grace,  
And peace, and love, and joy serene!

Da Capo.

RECIT.

Great happy queen! To thee is given  
The first, the choicest gift of heaven!

A I R.

Hibernia's sons rever'd the morn,  
To Britain's crown a prince was born!  
O happy mother! soft transporting name!  
Swarmer than all that swell the rolls of fame!

Da Capo.

A I R.

Around the throne, soon may we see  
Such dear, connubial blessings grow!  
O, mighty monarch! Sprung from thee!  
Hail, lovely source! from whence they flow!

Freedom beneath their shade shall stand,  
Nor fear the rude invader's hand.

Da Capo.

RECIT.

Hibernia! Turn thy ravish'd eyes  
And view yon golden ages rise!  
See many a George successive shine!  
See, many a Halifax is thine!

RECIT. accompanied.

Happy favourite! Born to prove  
The monarch's, and the subjects love!

DUETT and CHORUS.

Sacred to Charlotte shines the day!  
Hibernia strikes her antient lyre!  
For Charlotte culls her choicest lay,  
And wakes to rapture all her choir!

A NEW SONG.

Sung in the Character of a Frenchman.

Tune — Doodle, doodle, deo.

SEE me just arrive from France-e;  
All de vay from dere I dance-e,  
Vid my compliments I greet ye;  
All de vile I mean to sheat ye,

Doodle, &c.

Doe my countrymen delight-a,  
To make var, look big, and fight-a,  
Yet ven Englis cannons tunder,  
Den ve always do knock under.

Doodle, &c.

Ven ve find our trade decrease-a,  
Den ve wisely make de peace-a,  
And for sugar cane and candy.  
Ve go give you barren land-y.

Doodle, &c.

De Englis troops swear blood amount-a!  
Fright us all and take our towns-a,  
And to end de dismal farce-a,  
Leave no rag to hide our a—se-a.

Doodle, &c.

Oh how hard you'd been our lot-a,  
If ve had not found one Scot-a,  
Kind enough to help us all-a  
Ven ve vere so much bemaule-a!

Doodle, &c.

He, good friend, Ven all was lost-a,  
And ve found dat, to our cost-a,  
Fortune had us quite forsaken;  
He give all dat P—tt had taken.

Doodle, &c.

France such favours von't forget-a  
Vile her poverty vont let her;  
But a var ve can maintain-a  
Ven ve've got all back again-a.

Doodle, &c.

In dese names I much delight-a  
Tory, Scot, and Jacobite-a;  
Now to dese pray join two oder;  
Say he's my ally and broder.

Doodle, &c.

Friend and favourite of France-a,  
Ev'ry day may you avance-a,  
And ven dead dy tomb be writ on,  
Here lica von whom all may sh—t on,

Oh, the Great, the Great North Briton!

Doodle, &c.

PROLOGUE



## P R O L O G U E

To the New Comedy, called The Discovery,  
Spoken by Mr. Garrick. (See p. 92.)

A Female culprit at your bar appears,  
Not destitute of hope, nor free from fears.  
Her utmost crime she's ready to confess,  
A simple trespass, neither more or less;  
For truant-like, she straggles out of bounds,  
And dares to venture on poetic grounds.  
The fault is deem'd high treason by the men,  
Those lordly tyrants who usurp the pen;  
For women, like state criminals, they think,  
Should be debar'd the use of pen and ink;  
And thus the vile monopoly they hide  
With flatter'ing arts—"You ladies have be-  
side,  
So many ways to conquer—sure, 'tis fit  
You leave to us that dangerous weapon wit."  
Sometimes they frown, and looking great and wife,  
"You'd better mind your puddings and your  
Our author, who disclaims such salign  
laws,  
To her own sex appeals to judge her cause;  
She pleads, old Magna Charta on her side,  
That British subjects by their peers be try'd.  
Our humble muse no charms of art can  
boast,  
But simple nature, and plain sense at most:  
Perhaps some character—a moral too;  
And what is stranger still—the story's new!  
No borrow'd thoughts throughout the piece  
are shewn,  
But what our author writes is all her own.  
By no sly hint or incident she tries  
To hid on modest cheeks one blush arise:  
The loosest thought our decent scenes suggest,  
Virtue herself might harbour in her breast;  
And where our satire vents its harmless spleen,  
The soberest reader may laugh without a screen.  
Ladies, to you she dedicates her lays;  
Assert your right to censure or to praise;  
Boldly your will in open court declare,  
And let the men dispute it—if they dare!

## E P I L O G U E.

Spoken by Mrs. Pritchard.

WELL, Ladies! will you patronise, or  
In our piece good or bad, or isn't so, No  
Pray speak your minds—ladies—with fear  
we wait  
Shall we retire?—perhaps you would debate.  
Can you determine when for truth you're  
seeking,  
So great a point without a little speaking?

\* *Emilius Scipio* was a noble Roman, and eminent for his many services in a military capacity. A dirty fellow dug up into his head to accuse him before the people. The only method of acquittal he had was this—Such a one, ye Romans, accuses *Emilius Scipio*; *Emilius Scipio* denies the charge—upon which he was honourably acquitted.

Yet ere you grant our female bard protection,  
Let me—a woman—make one strong objec-  
tion.

What, five long acts, and not one pleasant  
But grave Sir Anthony's attempt to rally!  
No sprightly rendezvous! no pretty Fellows!  
No wife intriguing, nor no husband jealous!  
If to such innovations you submit,  
And swallow tame morality for wit:  
If such dull rules you let a woman teach,  
Her next attempt, perhaps, may be to preach.  
I told her (for it vex'd me to the heart)  
"Madam—excuse me—I don't like my Part:  
'Tis out of nature—not the least high-life;  
Of quality—and such a passive wife!  
Such females might have liv'd before the  
flood;  
But now, indeed, it is not flesh and blood,  
So mild a character will seem so flat!  
Give me threats, tears, hysterics, and all  
that!

If this don't work upon my lord, I hope,  
You'll so contrive the plot—I may hope:  
For after so much barbarous usage, sure,  
You may indulge me with one small amour!  
But, if my conduct must be tame and starch,  
Season my language, make it rich and arch!  
My friend—the cry'd—must I new-plan the  
part,  
And make my pen run counter to my heart?  
Too oft has ribaldry's indecent mien,  
Trick'd out by female hands, disgrac'd the  
scene.  
Let me to this one merit lay my claim,  
Not to debase my sex, to raise my name."

On a late Gossamer M—.

HIS measures check'd, with keen re-  
sent fir'd, still o'er his country beams his watchful eye;  
Long from the helm had godlike P— retir'd.  
Still for his country heaves the patriot sigh.  
Elate in virtue, and to fate resign'd,  
With triumph past he soothes his mighty  
mind;  
And conscious views Britannia's angry hue,  
Wing'd with his vengeance, crush the pride  
of France.  
With jealous rage, lost Hydra-faction tries  
Merit to blast, where faction ne'er could rise.  
Whilst envy, pining at his high renown,  
Blackens those laurels she would fain disown.  
Miscalls the boon a gracious king bestow'd,  
Demeaning virtue with a pension's load,  
And basely fixes a destroyer's name  
On Him, the Saviour of the nation's fame.  
Calm and serene he beams th' envenom'd ray,  
And arm'd in innocence, disdain's reply.  
Nor need he further his defence enlarge,  
Than just, with Scipio's \*, to deny the  
charge!

PITTOPHIL.



T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

**NIMEGUEN, Jan. 25.** The convention signed on the 24th of last month between colonel Bouquet, quarter master general of the troops of the republic, on one hand, and major general Sandford and lieut. col. Roy, commissaries of the king of Great Britain, on the other, relating to the passage of the British troops through the territories of the states is in substance as follows:

"The said troops shall march from Wredden to Willemstadt in 16 divisions; their march shall last a fortnight, three days of which shall be days of halting. All the infantry, with their baggage shall, if possible, be embarked on the Waal at Nimeguen; but if this cannot be done, they shall take the same rout as the cavalry. The commander of each regiment shall pay at every lodging for what shall have been furnished to the regiment: For every private soldier shall be paid 3d. Dutch money a day, for lodging, fire and candle; for each ration consisting of 8 lb. of oats, 15 lb. of hay, and 6 lb. of straw, 12d. Each officer, without distinction of rank, shall pay 12d. a day for his own lodging, not including his servants and horses, with respect to which, he may agree with his landlord. The price of meat shall be regulated by the magistrates of the places through which the troops pass. For twissel of straw, of 10 lb. the price shall be paid at the rate of six florins the hundred; and for 100 faggots or an equivalent in turf, five florins; a pound of candles shall be sold at all provisions for that month, in general, shall be raised by the magistrates; a cart for a load of 700 or 1000 weight, drawn by a single horse, and provided with a cornet, shall cost, for a day, two shillings and a half; one with two horses, five shillings; a saddle horse, 30d. a guide and the toll, or road taxes shall be the same as for the troops of the republic."

This convention has been approved by the council of state on one side, and the British minister at the Hague on the other.

On Jan. 27. A super-house, &c. was consumed by fire, in Distaff lane.

On the 28th an express brought advice that the castle of Goree, in Africa, had blown up, by accident, and many lives, &c. were lost.

The same day, admiral Sir Charles Saunders, arrived at Spithead from Gibraltar.

The 29th there was a large audience assembled.

bled at Gresham college, expecting to hear Mr. Thomas Griffin read his first lecture on music, but they were disappointed, on account of Mr. Griffin having engaged Mr Potter to read for him. As soon as Mr Potter went into the rostrum, a great disturbance began; and notwithstanding he assured the audience that the committee had (at Mr. Griffin's request, who it did not then fail to read) given him leave to read that lecture, and that he had prepared one for that particular occasion, yet would they not suffer him to begin; but after much noise and confusion, the whole company departed, seemingly much displeased. [Many letters, &c. in the public papers, were published pro and con, relative to this affair.]

Mr. Potter was a candidate for this professorship the 11th of Jan. When Mr. Griffin was chosen in opposition to him, notwithstanding he (Mr. Potter) presented to the electors a recommendation of his abilities, signed by the most eminent masters of music, viz. by Dr. Boyce, Dr. Nares, (organists and composers to the king) Mr. Howard, Mr. Savage, and Mr. Stanley, as also by Dr. Hawkesworth; and though there was no recommendation of Mr. Griffin to counter-balance this, Mr. Potter had only one vote. Mr. Griffin appeared some days after and read an apology which however did not satisfy the crowded audience which attended again, to hear his lecture.

**TUESDAY, Feb. 7.**  
Came on the election of governor, sub-governor, and deputy-governor of the South-sea company, when his most excellent majesty was continued governor, Lewis Way, Esq; sub-governor, and Richard Jackson, Esq; deputy governor.

**WEDNESDAY, 8.**  
The following gentlemen were chosen directors of the south sea company:

Richard Baker, John Byde, Thomas Coventrye, John Edwards, William Fauquier, Andrew Girardot, jun, Philip Jackson, Thomas Liell, Nicholas Linwood, Nathaniel Newnham, Nathaniel Paice, Richard Salway, John Smith, John Warde, Shure Shrimpton, Yeamans, \* William Burrel, \* Edward Darrell, \* Thomas Lucas, \* William Sothoby, \* Walter Vane, \* Benjamin Way, Esq. — These marked \* are new ones.

Mr. Mureot, butler to Lord Dacre, in Bruton street, was found in bed, with his throat cut from ear to ear. On the 5th, at a re-examination before Sir John Fielding, a footman who



who was suspected of the murder, after greatly prevaricating, began to relent, and at length acknowledged he committed the horrid murder for the 3 following reasons; 1st, that he was in hopes of supplanting the deceased in the affections of a young woman who lived in the house; 2dly, for want of money; and 3dly, he had a view of succeeding him in his place of head butler. He signed his confession, and was committed to Newgate, where he is now double ironed. His name is Daniel Blake, and he had not been in his place above six weeks: He had robbed the deceased of 20 guineas, a few days before the fatal deed; and, in order to hide the robbery, committed the murder, by giving the deceased three blows with a poker, whilst in bed; and being fearful he had not killed him quite, afterwards went up in the dark, and cut his throat.

Baron Kniphausen, envoy extraordinary from the king of Prussia had an audience of leave of his majesty.

THURSDAY, 3.

Edward Reeve, gent. student of Lincoln's Inn, son of Dr. Thomas Reeve, president of the college of physicians, made an elegant Latin speech in Lincoln's-Inn hall, before that hon. society, in commemoration of Christopher Tancred, of Whitley in Yorkshire, Esq; lately deceased, who, by his will, among other very considerable legacies, bequeathed 50 l. annually a piece, to four young students of Lincoln's-Inn (of which he was formerly a benchet) till they shall be called to the bar, and for three years after they become barristers.

St. James's. Sheriffs appointed by his majesty in council, for the year 1763.

Berks. John Hippisley, Esq. Beds. Sir Philip Monoux, bart. Bucks. Joseph Buckett, Esq. Camb. Hen. Aglionby, Esq. Chesh. John Alfager, Esq. Camb. and Hunt. Isaac Young, Esq. Corn. John Harrison, Esq. Devon. Benedict Marwood Tucker, Esq. Dorset. William Richards, junr. Esq. Derby. Thomas Holland, Esq. Essex. Will. Sheldon, Esq. Glouc. Sam. Paul, Esq. Hert. John Cope Freeman, Esq. Heref. Geo. Terry, Esq. Kent. Will. Gordon, Esq. Leices. Edward William Hartopp, Esq. Measn. John Gore, Esq. Northumb. John William Bacon, Esq. Northamp. Sir Michael D'Anvers, bart. Norf. Sir Edward Ashley, bart. Notting. Dan. Gash, Esq. Ox. Edward Horn, Esq. Rutl. John Batson, Esq. Shrop. Robert Burton, Esq. Staff. John Sneyd, Esq. Suff. Ezekiel Sparkle, Esq. Southamp. Joseph Portal, Esq. Surry. Thomas Page, Esq. Suff. Thomas Towle, Esq. Warw. Isaac Spooner, Esq. Woreest. Ben. Johnson, Esq. Wilt. John Talbot, Esq. Yorksh. Boynton Langley, Esq.

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon. John Jones, Esq. Carm. David

Bowen, Esq. Card. John Paynter, Esq. Glam. Rob. Morris, Esq. Pemb. John Tucker, Esq. Radn. James Williams, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Angl. Felix Feast, Esq. Carn. Love Parry, Esq. Denb. Rob. Wynne, Esq. Flint, Edw. Lloyd, Esq. Merion. John Mytton, Esq. Mont. Pryce Davies, Esq.

FRIDAY, 4.

The right hon. the lord mayor gave a ball and supper to his royal highness the duke of York; at which were present the two princes of Mecklenburgh, many of the foreign ministers, upwards of 100 of the nobility, a larger number of the gentlemen of the house of commons, seventeen of the aldermen, and very many ladies of quality, and persons of great distinction. The supper consisted of three tables, two of 170 covers each, and the third of 90, besides a grand desert made by Mr. Robinson, the king's confectioner.

SUNDAY, 6.

The marquis of Granby, landed at Dover, from Holland. [Soon after he waited on their majesties, and was most graciously received.]

MONDAY, 7.

Admiral Saunders waited on their majesties, and was most graciously received.

Prince San Severino, envoy extraordinary from the king of the Two Sicilies had an audience of leave of his majesty.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

Morris Delaney, John Collins, and William Champ, were executed at Tyburn. Hans Reg, George Watson and Tho. Bryant had been reprieved, and the execution of William Autenreith was respited on the evening of the 8th. When the turnkey went into his cell to acquaint him with it, on opening the door it was all on fire, he having broke his chair to pieces, and set fire to it with his candle, which had burnt a great hole in the door of his cell. (See p. 49.)

FRIDAY, 11.

The persons found guilty (see our last vol. p. 395,) of a conspiracy in the affair of the Cock-lane ghost, upon paying the plaintiff's costs and damages, which are said to amount to near 600 l. were discharged from their confinement in the King's Bench prison to which they had been committed on the 3d inst.

SATURDAY, 12.

Richard Parsons, and Elizabeth Parsons, his wife (the father and mother of the girl) and Mary Frazer, for being concerned in the Cock-lane imposture, were brought up to the court of King's Bench, Westminster, to receive judgment; when Richard Parsons was ordered to be set in the pillory three times in one month, namely, at the end of Cock-lane, at the Royal Exchange, and at Charing Cross, and after that to be imprisoned two years; Elizabeth his wife one year; and Mary Frazer six months in Bridewell and to be there kept to hard labour.

SUNDAY,



SUNDAY, 13.

The Thames rose so high, that many houses on the Surry shore were two or three feet deep in water; at Lambeth the long-walk, by the bishop's palace, was overflowed, and boats were employed in the town to carry people from house to house. The damage done by this high tide, has been computed at 20,000*l*. In Westminster-hall the water was 4 feet deep.

MONDAY, 14.

William Gildas, Esq; was appointed high sheriff for Lincolnshire, and Samuel Dodington, Esq; for Somersetshire (see before, p. 102.)

TUESDAY, 15.

Richard Neville Neville, Esq; secretary to the embassy to his most christian majesty, arrived in London with the definitive treaty, which was signed at Paris, the 20th instant.

A highwayman was shot dead by a person in the Portsmouth machine, whilst he was attempting to rob the passengers.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

A man, who sells fish about Chelsea, Fulham, &c. undertook to run from Hyde-Park corner to the seven-mile stone at Brentford, in one hour, with 56*lb*. weight of fish on his head, which he performed in 45 minutes with ease; this is reckoned the most extraordinary exploit that has been performed for many years.

THURSDAY, 17.

A remarkable cause was tried in the court of Common-pleas at Westminster, before the lord chief justice Pratt, by a special jury of Middlesex, wherein a rupture surgeon was plaintiff, and the right hon. sir Francis Dashwood and Thomas Wyndham, Esq; as executors of the late lord Melcombe, were defendants. The action was brought for four thousand pounds, for eleven years attendance on his lordship, for which the plaintiff alleged he had received no satisfaction whatsoever; but it appearing upon the clearest evidence, that the plaintiff had been fully paid, till within eleven months (instead of eleven years) before his lordship's death, for which eleven months attendance, the defendants had, most generously, paid into court the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, the jury found a verdict for that precise sum, in favour of the plaintiff, which intitles the defendants to their costs of suit.

Came on a remarkable trial in the court of King's Bench, Westminster, on an indictment brought against the keeper of a mad-house, and five others, for detaining and imprisoning a gentlewoman in his house, from the 5th of Sept. to the 4th of October last: when it being proved to the satisfaction of his lordship and the jury, that the said gentlewoman was, at the time of her admittance, of sane mind, four persons were found guilty.

SUNDAY, 20.

The Rippon man of War arrived from the Havanna, at Spithead, in 29 days, having on board the earl of Albemarle, &c. &c.

TUESDAY, 22.

The princes of Mecklenburgh set out from their house in Pall-mall, for Germany.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

The Earl of Albemarle waited on their majesties at St. James's, and was graciously received.

A trial came on at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Pratt, in which the mistress of the Rummer Tavern, Chancery-lane, was plaintiff, and sundry persons, of the reformation of manners, defendants, for entering the said tavern, and dragging the mistress out of her own house, &c. when the jury brought in their verdict for the plaintiff, with 300*l*. damages.

The total returns of effective numbers of officers, men, servants, women and horses, the British troops consist of, on their march through Holland & England, are 687 officers, 26,445 men, 506 servants, 1666 women, and 7391 horses. As they come down to the barony of Breda they are to encamp there till all are come down; 23 horses are allowed to each company, and the rest are sold. (See before, p. 101.)

The Marine society have come to a resolution of making provision for all boys under sixteen years of age, who have been, or may hereafter be discharged from his majesty's service, by putting them out apprentices in the merchants service, on producing certificates of their good behaviour from their respective officers, or providing for them otherwise in different branches of trade.

A pardon, and a reward of 100*l*, are offered for the discovery of the person who sent a threatening letter to Mr. Moore, frame-work-knitter, in Chiswel-street.

Many fatal accidents have deprived persons of their lives this month, by land and water; several have rashly put a period to their existence with their own hands, and fits of apoplexy have carried others off suddenly. Among the instances of suicide that of Mr. Rooker, is most remarkable. He was formerly a grocer in Fleet-street, and it appeared on the coroner's inquest that he had been disordered in his senses for some time past, and once attempted to cut the jack-line, that the weight might fall upon his head. The morning of the day when he murdered himself, he went to his washer-woman for some clean linen, and told her it was the last time she should wash for him; and then getting himself shaved, told the barber it would be the last time. He first dismembered himself, and then cut his throat, but had not strength to cut the wind-pipe, however, the great effusion of blood put an end to his life. He has appeared in-  
sane



same ever since the execution of the Metyard's, mother and daughter. (See our last vol. p. 395, 421.) Robberies on the highways, in the streets, and house breaking have been very frequent.

Rice the broker (see p. 48.) has been arrested at Cambray; but it is said the French make some objection to delivering him up. The sale of a negro at the auction of Mr. Rice's household goods, &c. for 32*l*. has occasioned some altercation in relation to the propriety of such sale.

An order of council is issued, prohibiting the importation of the hides raw or salted, or horned cattle from Denmark and other parts of Germany, during his majesty's pleasure, on account of the contagious distemper which rages at this time in those parts.

The commissioners of his majesty's navy, and the commissioners for victualling the navy, have given public notice, that on Monday the 7th inst. the honourable house of commons came to the following resolution viz. "That all persons interested in, or intitled unto, any bills payable in course of the navy or victualling offices, or for transports, which were made out on or before the 21st day of December last, who shall, on or before the 25th day of March next, carry the same (after having had the interest due thereupon computed, and marked upon the said bills, at the navy or victualling office respectively) to the treasurer of his majesty's navy, to be marked and certified by him, or his paymaster and cashier, to the governor and company of the bank of England, shall be intitled unto, and have, an annuity transferable at the bank of England, for the principal and interest due on the said bills, after the rate of 4*l*. per cent. per annum, to commence from the 25th day of March next, payable half yearly, in lieu of all other interest, until redeemed by parliament; the said annuities to be charged upon the sinking fund, and the sums which shall be issued out of the sinking fund for payment of the said annuities, to be from time to time replaced out of the next aids to be granted by parliament."

His majesty sent a bank note of 100*l*. to the lord bishop of London, to be distributed by his lordship amongst the poor in the cities of London and Westminster, in the late severe season.

The duke de Nivernais, has been elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

A few days since some men digging up the earth in White-friars, in order to repair the broken pipes, discovered a large piece of petrified wood, weighing at least 200 weights; there is an incrustation covering the heart of the wood, supposed formerly to have been the bark, resembling chrysal.

A pardon, and 50*l*. reward, are offered for the discovery of the person who lately sent a threatening letter to Mr. Young, in Cranbourn-alley.

The lieutenants of the royal navy have proposed to the lords of the admiralty, that to provide for near 20,000 seamen, who will now be discharged, all the king's frigates, armed ships, &c. which can be properly converted to this service, be employed, to the number of 250 sail, making 125,000 tons of shipping, manned with 17,500 seamen, and 1,500 non-commissioned officers, paid by the government as at present, and under the same regulations, and entitled to the same privileges, in the Whale-Fishery at Greenland and Davis's Straits. From an estimate of the gain made by the Dutch in this fishery, it appears, that after all the charges including wear and tare of the ships employed, there would be a profit of 100,000*l*. yearly, besides establishing a nursery for seamen. Employing seamen in the government's pay in this branch, would be less injurious to the merchants, than employing them in any other, because ships in the Greenland fishery, are obliged to carry three times the number of hands required in coasting vessels of equal burden; and never more than 3000 have been employed in it in any one season.

The following are the contents of a pye lately made at Lowther-hall, in Westmoreland, and drawn up to London by two waggon horses, as a present to a certain great personage—2 geese, 4 tame ducks, 2 turkeys, 4 fowls, 1 wild goose, 6 wild ducks, 3 peah, 2 starlings, 12 partridges, 15 woodcocks, 2 guiney cocks, 3 snipes, 6 plovers, 3 water hens, 6 widgeons, 1 curlew, 46 yellow hammers, 15 sparrows, 2 chaffinches, 2 larks, 1 thrasher, 1 fieldfare, 6 pigeons, 4 black-birds, 20 rabbits, 1 leg of veal, half a ham, 3 bushels of flour, and 2 stone of butter.—The pye weighed 27 stone.

The following is the receipt against the distemper amongst the horned cattle, which rages with great fury in Thuringia, Erfurth, and other parts of Saxony, as it was prescribed and published by the war and domaine chamber at Magdeburg, and which has been administered with great success.

"Take 3 lb. of alum, 3 lb. of coriander seeds, 8 lb. of an herb called chamæleon, or carlin, 1 lb. of black cummin seeds, and 1 lb. of chimney soot. After all these ingredients are reduced to a powder, mix with it two measures of salt, and give to a full-grown beast a spoonful at a time, with some sour leavened dough, and something luke-warm. You must not give them any thing cold to drink, nor cold greens to eat, and must keep the cattle warm, and separate the distempered from the sound. Give them no strong liquors, for it has been remarked that it makes them worse."

A brief, or eleemosynary protection, has passed the great seal, to be collected in every parish throughout England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed.

Also



Also a brief has passed the seal to the inhabitants of the town and parish of Sittingbourne, in Kent, for rebuilding their parish church.

Also a brief to the inhabitants of the parish of Wooller, in the county of Northumberland, for rebuilding their parish church.

On the 19th instant the bank broke between Wisbech and Peterborough, by which it was computed that 90,000 acres would be hid under water; there was likewise a bank broke called the Hundred-foot, going to Lynn; some say 20,00 l. damage is done by the loss of cole-seed and oats in barns, &c. It is supposed the duke of Bedford's Thorney estate will be all drowned: Such general floods were never known in that county.

Oxford, Feb. 19. Last Saturday, in the night, we had a very heavy snow, which, continued the greatest part of Sunday; and the wind being brisk, in many places it was greatly drifted: So that in narrow lanes the snow was frequently found level with the hedges, and the valleys were almost filled. But by our accounts from Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire, it fell still heavier in many parts with them than in this county. On broadway-hills, the snow is said to have lain at least eight feet deep in the open road; and the hills of Gloucestershire were equally burdened.

Travellers either on horseback or in carriages, found the utmost difficulties. In some places the turnpike gates could not be opened; in others, the snow being higher than the horses, they were obliged to return back, or wait the clearing of the roads.

The waters here have continued very high all this week, and by the sudden melting of the vast snow westward, the flood is prodigiously increased: Last night and this day the waters have rose upwards of a foot perpendicular. All the vast extent of meadows from the source of our river, as well as below us, are totally under water; and it is upwards of thirty years since so high a flood has happened here.

In the West of England has been no frost, but fine, open, serene weather, and the apple and other trees are already in blossom.

The county of Westmoreland has addressed upon the peace.

A pardon and a reward of 50 l. are offered for the discovery of the person who sent a threatening letter to Mr. Bryant of Deptford.

A house has been consumed by fire at Coom hill, near Bath.

A pardon and a reward of 100 l. are offered for the discovery of the person who lately sent a threatening letter to Mr. Lucas, of Hungerford, Berks.

Worcester, Feb. 3. Above a week ago was discovered, in a yew tree in the garden of William Amphlett, Esq; a linnet's nest, wherein the hen was sitting upon five eggs.

A pardon and a reward of 50 l. have been offered for the discovery of the person who

lately sent a threatening letter to Mr. Agutter, of Northampton.

A snuff-mill, on Sharrow Moor, near Sheffield in Yorkshire, was lately consumed by fire. Damage 2000 l.

Beaus, the weather is so mild, are in blossom, in Cornwall. Near Carlisle, young crows have been taken out of a nest.

A boy who lately fell off a wharf in New England into a river, was taken out to all appearance dead, but being rubbed with salt, and put into warm blankets, he shewed signs of life, upon which a glister being injected it brought away the water, and in a few hours after he was able to walk.

St. Jago de la Vega, Nov. 13. On Monday morning last, about 45 minutes past eight o'clock, was felt here very plainly, a shock of an earthquake, which lasted about 15 seconds; but we hear of no damage sustained thereby.

The brigantine, Polly, in her passage from the Havanna to Jamaica, took fire in the hold, occasioned by drawing some rum, by which accident, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 2 corporals, 71 soldiers, 4 sailors, 4 women, and 1 child, perished.

The sessions at the Old Bailey ended on the 25th, when Esther Lyon for burglary received sentence of death. Daniel Blake, for the murder of Mr. Murtot (see before, p. 101.) was convicted on the 24th, and was executed on the 26th, pursuant to his sentence. Thirteen were sentenced to transportation, for seven years and one was branded.

Extract of a Letter from the Havannah, October 20, 1762.

"Since the reduction of this place, sickness has so much prevailed, that we have not now above 1000 men fit for duty: great part dead, the rest sick in hospitals, out of which we still continue to bury 100 or 150 per week.

The following attempt, made on the 7th instant, as related by Mr. Portal, it is proper to communicate to our readers.

To the PRINTER.

S I R,  
WITHIN this half hour as I was writing behind my counter, a middle-sized man, of a shabby appearance, about twenty five years of age, and who spoke with an Irish accent, came in and presented me with the following threatening letter; but the providence of God protecting me, I narrowly escaped the danger, by diverting him with civil words, till I got near the end of the counter, when I made a brisk push up stairs; the villain followed me so close, that I was but just able to shut my kitchen door against him, and by the assistance of the maid to prevent him from forcing it, which he twice attempted, when the house being alarmed, he ran down stairs and made his escape. I send you this to put my brother shop-keepers upon their guard against any like attempt; for my part I am determined never for the future to be without



out fire-arms and a male servant at hand after candle-light, as I have always a number of workmen in the house.

I am, Sir,

Ludgate-hill, Monday Your humble servant  
evening, 8 o'clock. An. PORTAL.

"Please to read the following lines distinctly.  
S I R,

I am a youth who now lies under several misfortunes, and am drove to great extremity in short my life is a burden to me, therefore am came to you who live in plenty, to borrow one hundred pounds for the space of one month from this day and then shall pay you principal and interest and shall acknowledge the favour by a public advertisement but if you refuse the sum I must die in your house and it will be fatal to you I am possess'd of arms now to shute myself rather than live in misery and if you refuse your a dead man and you must die first then I will die by my own hands and be no more in misery, if you will act the gentleman and lend me the money and keep it a secret you shall loose nothing otherwise we boath must die this instant on pain of death make no noise sighs or tokens to any person till your business is done with me if you do you die instantly.

N. B. If you will act honourably you will do yourself no harm and you'll add to your carractor by my confession hereafter.

On Thursday, following James Freake, who sent the above letter, &c. sent a messenger from Barnet with a fresh demand on the same gentleman for five guineas; but the messenger being instantly stopped, and notice sent to Sir John Fielding, proper persons were directly dispatched along with the messenger to Barnet, where Freake was seized, and a brace of loaded pistols taken from him without his making any resistance. He was brought to London, and for that night lodged in the New prison; and next day about noon was carried before Sir John Fielding and examined. He said he would rather be hanged than transported, for he was tired of living: He only desired some place where he might write an account of his life; which, he said, though but a short one, had been a cross one. It appeared that he is descended from a very reputable family in Ireland. He was afterwards committed to Newgate.

The late rains have done great damage at Hackney, Hammersmith, and Enfield; in Essex, Kent, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Isle of Ely, &c. &c. by drowning cattle, poultry, &c. &c.

Many shipwrecks have happened at sea and on our coasts and a number of persons perished.

Workop Manor in Nottinghamshire, some time since consumed by fire, is going to be re-

built by the duke of Norfolk. His grace laid the first stone on the 13th inst.

The hon. capt. Augustus Hervey has been complemented with the freedom of the borough of Plymouth.

To the PRINTER of the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

S I R,

Feb. 19, 1763.

INSERT the following in your next paper, and you will testify your regard to a valuable memory, as well as oblige your unknown well-wisher,

LUCINDA.

On the left side

Of the sole building I can call my own  
Is consecrated

A MONUMENT

To the Memory of

The beloved and lamented

WILLIAM SHENSTONE;

It is formed something like an urn,

But of a substance so soft,

That all his virtues

Were, with ease, engraved on it,

Yet so tenacious,

They never can be erased:—

It is inscribed with affection and respect

For the gentle and elegant qualities,

Of which he was

The happy possessor,

And stamp'd with the deepest gratitude,

For the honour he had conferred,

By his kind and condescending notice,

On the

Thereby dignified owner.

Another Inscription, from the same paper, suggested by the recollection of an inscription which that social being placed on an urn, in his own walks, to the memory of a valuable friend.

M. S. Gulielmi Shenstone!

Ah! Gulielme!

Hominum dignissime!

Amicorum integerrime,

Indole optimâ,

Eruditione præcipuè diffusâ,

Moribus gratissimis,

Ac corde quam maximè benigno

prædite,

Morte cheu! præmaturâ abrupte,

Ah! Gulielme,

Vale!

"Quanto minus est

"cum aliis versari,

"Quam tui meminisse."

T. H.

Some general Rules to remedy the bad Effects of taking Opium, for the Use of Places where physical Advice cannot be easily obtained: From Mr. Awhiter's Pamphlet intitled An Essay on the use of Opium, considered as a poison, &c. of which we shall make further mention in our next.



"I would not recommend this method solely to be depended upon, without further advice, where physical assistance is obtainable.

A person who has taken Opium to excess, should forthwith be made to vomit several times, by every art imaginable, remembering the more quick and copious the draughts of liquor are given, the better chance there is for success.

Let the party affected be kept as much as possible in continual motion, giving him, when he has done vomiting, a glass of sack or mountain wine, with a table spoon-full of good vinegar in it, especially when in tremors; in a languid and relaxed state, the vinegar thus mixed should be repeated frequently, (the use of rich generous wines were esteemed specific in this case by the antients; and among the rest Hoffman and Rondoletius) and where wine is not to be got readily, water may be used, with honey or sugar dissolved in it, till the liquor will bear an egg.

If the person is not capable of motion, cover him very warm to promote sweat; to which the abovementioned liquors, and strong whey, will greatly contribute. Use every stratagem to keep him from sleep, until he has sweated an hour, or thereabouts; he may then be suffered to sleep a little; but not for continuance, rousing him forcibly every fifteen or twenty minutes; if he should faint, or grow cold, add some grated ginger, or beaten pepper, to each draught of the wine and vinegar. If beer or ale wort can be got, it may much help, by its mucilaginous parts, to check the activity of opium and carry it off by stool; likewise the swallowing of yolks of raw eggs may contribute, as Dr. Jones observes, and the drinking of coffee, as recommended by the learned Dr. Willis.

#### BILLS of Mortality, from Jan. 25. to Feb. 22.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males	591	Males	1177
Females	556	Females	1193
Whereof have died,			
Under 1 Year	67	Within the Walls	192
Between 1 and 5	203	Witho. the walls	571
5 and 10	86	Mid. and Surry	1132
10 and 20	118	City & Sub. West.	475
20 and 30	184		2370
30 and 40	106		
40 and 50	207		
50 and 60	200	Weekly, Feb. 1, 687	
60 and 70	175		8, 612
70 and 80	169		15, 520
80 and 90	68		23, 551
90 and 100	12		2370
	2, 370		

Wheaten Peck Loaf, wt. 17 lb. 6oz. 18. 11d.

#### COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 24, 1763.

Amsterdam	35 9 1/4	Uf.
Ditto at Sight	34 5	
Rotterdam	34 10 2 1/2	Uf.
Antwerp	No price.	
Hamburgh	33. 92 1-half	
Paris, 1 Day's Date	31 7-8ths.	
Ditto 2 Uf.	31 5-8ths.	
Bourdeaux Dit.	31 1-half.	
Cadiz	40 3-8ths.	
Madrid	40 1-8th.	
Bilboa	40 3-8ths.	
Leghorn	51 3-8th.	
Genoa	50 5-6ths a 3-4ths	
Venice	52 1-half a 5-8ths.	
Lisbon	51. 6d. a 1-4th.	
Porto	51. 5d. 3-4ths.	
Dublin	8 s.	

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

**N**OTWITHSTANDING all the remonstrances made to the empress of Russia, by the king and republic of Poland, in favour of prince Charles, the king's son, so lately chosen duke of Courland, her Russian majesty continued resolved to have him set aside, and the duke de Biron restored to the title and sovereignty of that dutchy; for which purpose she ordered the whole revenues thereof to be sequestered, and the states of Courland having declared themselves ready to acknowledge the duke de Biron as their master, prince Charles found himself obliged to leave Mittau, and it is said, arrived at Warsaw incog. soon after the beginning of last month; so that Courland can no longer be reckoned a part of the republic of Poland, but an independent sovereignty under the protection, and, we may say, at the disposal of the empire of Russia.

The court of Vienna, finding that they could not prevent the princes and states of the empire of Germany agreeing to a neutrality with the king of Prussia, his imperial majesty at last sent a message, or decree, to the diet at Ratisbon, permitting them to withdraw their contingents from the army of the empire, and to observe a neutrality during the remainder of the war; in consequence whereof, or rather in consequence of the interposition of his Britannic majesty, the dissolution, or, in the modern phrase, the dislocation of the army of the empire is already begun, the prince Palatine's contingent of 2000 men, having been withdrawn from that army soon after the beginning of this month.

About the same time that this message was sent to the diet, the court of Vienna began, in consequence of the same interposition, to think seriously of peace, and a congress



was established at Hobersburg, near Lelpick, where, we are told, and it seems probable, that the preliminaries of a peace between the empress queen of Hungary and the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony on one side, and the king of Prussia, on the other, are already agreed to; but we have as yet no authentic account of these articles.

Hanover, Feb. 8. Yesterday in the evening an express arrived with the news that prince William Louis, baron of Westphalia, lord of Furstenberg and Laar, canon in the respective chapters of Hildesheim, Paderborn, Munster and Osnabrug, was unanimously elected prince bishop of Hildesheim. Her imperial majesty of Russia has invited general Luckner into her service, upon terms which it is believed he will accept. We daily expect orders for a great reform in our forces.

On the 5th instant we had an account, that on the 27th ult. died at Liege the bishop of that diocese. The said, now deceased, bishop, was John Theod. of Bavaria, brother to the late emperor Charles VII. and the late elector of Cologne. He was born Sept 3, 1703; elected bishop of Ratibon in July 1719, of Freysingen in 1737, of Liege in Jan. 1744, and created a cardinal, Jan. 17, 1746; so that by his death three bishopricks are vacant. The revenues of Liege may be raised, without oppressing the people, to 300,000 l. sterl. The election is in the chapter, consisting of sixty canons; and the candidates are prince Clement of Saxony, baron Briedbach, and the counts of Freicure and Ourramont.

Aix in Provence, Feb. 5. On the 28th ult. the grand affair of the Jesuits was determined in our parliament by a majority of forty to six against that order, which is thereby entirely dissolved throughout this province. The Jesuits are to leave it by the 10th of next month.

Paris, Jan. 30. They write from Marseilles of the 21st instant, that two of the pope's frigates arrived there near two months ago, and were pretended to be for sale, under which appearance they have continued there ever since, and have been employed in taking on board effects belonging to the Jesuits; which the creditors of that society being informed of, applied to the parliament of Provence, to order the said frigates to be detained; which being done, and no order likewise given to visit them, the commander has declared that he will not permit any body

to visit his ships, but will oppose such an attempt by force. A courier is sent to court for instructions how to proceed in this affair; the frigates are watched very closely.

Paris, Feb. 4. Those who endeavoured to discover the motives of Mr. Stanley's journey hither, pretend that one of the objects of his mission was to represent to our court, that the great number of battalions intended to be sent to our American colonies, gave umbrage to the English nation; which we ought to avoid, as his Britannic majesty had nothing more at heart than the making a durable peace between the two crowns. It is added, that our ministry, to manifest their good faith, and how sincerely they are wish for a lasting peace, have resolved to send only seven or eight battalions to our colonies.

Paris, Feb. 7. Instead of twenty-one regiments, and thirty battalions, which it was said were immediately to sail for our American plantations, the truth is, that only three regiments, making in the whole but five battalions, have orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark. The two ships under papal colours, that have been arrested in the neighbourhood of Versailles, still remain there; the commanders say they wait his holiness's orders, but in fact they cannot sail till the pleasure of the court is known. According to the last accounts we have from Liege, there is a great probability that prince Clement of Saxony will be elected to that bishoprick, conformable to the views of this court, and that of Vienna.

Naples, Jan. 8. The following adventure has been published in our Gazette: A married man of Clermont being missing for two or three years; and his wife living in the meantime contracted a great intimacy with another man, she was accused by common fame of murdering her husband, and brought to a trial. Being put on the rack, to avoid the torture she accused herself of a crime of which she was innocent; and in consequence thereof was hanged, and her body thrown into the Po. Five or six days after her execution, arrived her husband from Parma, where he had engaged himself for three years. Hearing what had happened, he went to his wife's accusers and her judges, to exculpate her. They treated him as an impostor, and insisted that the woman's husband must be dead, as she had been executed for murdering him.

See before, p. 55. Paris article.

The Marriages and Births, Deaths, Ecclesiastical Preferments, Promotions Civil and Military, Bankrupts, and Catalogue of Books, are deferred to next month, for want of room. The piece from Margate, that from Broad-Chalk, with many other ingenious Productions, received from our kind Correspondents, in prose and verse, will then be inserted.